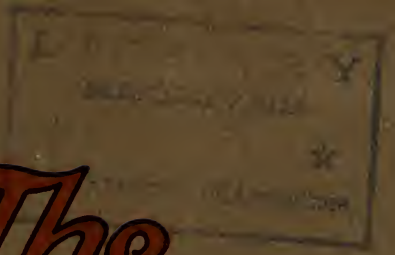


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The
G.W. HUTH
SEED CO.
CATALOGUE
FOR
1914
□

ESTABLISHED
1863

SAN ANTONIO
TEXAS





“One Dollar” Collection

33 Full Sized Packets. \$1.70 worth of First Class Tested Seeds sent prepaid for only \$1.00

This collection is sufficient to plant a good sized garden and will keep your family, and even some of the neighbors, abundantly supplied with fresh vegetables all summer. We have selected the best varieties in all cases and we are sure the assortment will please you. We have also added some flowers for the ladies. Take advantage of this liberal offer and get \$1.70 worth of the very best seeds to be had for only \$1.00.

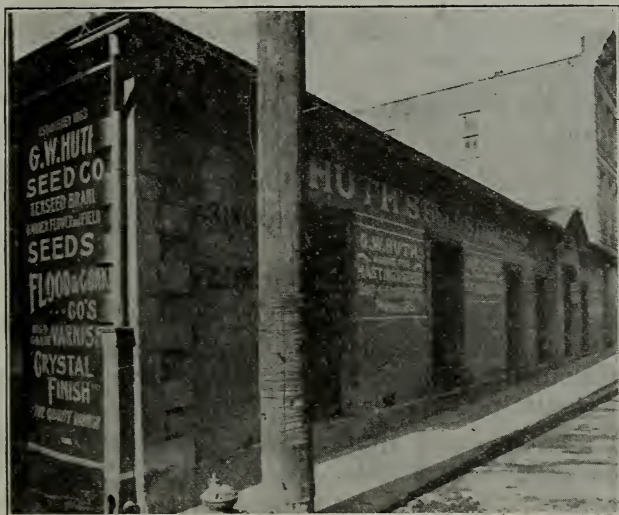
- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Beans—Golden Wax | 12 Muskmelon—Burrell Gem | 23 Radish—Early Scarlet Turnip |
| 2 Beans—Stringless Green Pod | 13 Onion—Prizetaker | 24 Squash—Warty Gumbo |
| 3 Beet—Early Blood Turnip | 14 Onion—Large Red Wethersfield | 25 Squash—Early White Bush |
| 4 Cabbage—Ey. Jersey White | 15 Parsnip—Hollow Crowned Sugar | 26 Tomato—New Slave |
| 5 Cabbage—Surchard | 16 Peas—Grades | 27 Tomato—Karnal Mandar |
| 6 Carrot—Oxheart | 17 Peas—Telephone | 28 Turnip—Early White Egg |
| 7 Celery—Giant Pascal | 18 Parsley—Moss Curled | 29 Tansy—Good Mixed |
| 8 Cucumber—Davis Perfect | 19 Pepper—Sweet Spanish | 30 Sweet Peas—Mixed |
| 9 Lettuce—Denver Market | 20 Pumpkin—Small Sugar | 31 Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed |
| 10 Watermelon—Kell's Gem | 21 Radish—Early White Globe | 32 Aster |
| 11 Muskmelon—Rocky Ford | 22 Radish—New White Icicle | 33 Petunia |

This collection is put up in advance and we can make no changes in it. No premium is allowed on this collection as it is a premium in itself.

G. W. Huth Seed Co.

502-4 Market Street

San Antonio, - - Texas



THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH

Phones 189

Established 1863

Mr. G. W. Huth, the youngest member of the old pioneer Huth family, the present owner of the business, can with just pride refer to the long established time since 1863 in one and the same building in San Antonio, Texas.

He is ever watchful of the interest and pleasure of his customers and none dare go away dissatisfied.

The renomee of the business pertaining to Quality, Strain and Vitality is strictly adhered to.

Fifty-one years in the seed business should be ample proof of its reliability.

Thanking you for past favors, and wishing you a happy, healthful and prosperous New Year, we are,

Very truly yours,

G. W. HUTH SEED CO.

ABOUT GUARANTEE. Our seeds are all carefully selected and thoroughly tested as to vitality. However, as seeds of the best quality often fail through various causes beyond human control; therefore we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

ABOUT PRICES. In consideration of the high quality of our seeds our prices are very low. All prices are subject to market fluctuations, but as a rule the prices of garden seeds hold good during the season.

Seeds by Mail. We will send postpaid all Garden and Flower Seeds at the prices given in the following list, with exception of heavy seeds, as Beans, Peas, Corn, Clover, Grain and Grass Seeds. If you order these by mail, be sure to add 8 cents a pound to cover postage.

Parcel Post rates do not apply to seeds. Postage on all seeds and plants is still 8 cents per pound.

How to Order.

Fill out the order sheet enclosed herewith, writing your name and address very plainly.

SEND CASH ALONG WITH ORDER.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Draft, Stamps or Currency. We accept any amount of 2-cent stamps the same as cash. Be sure you register your letters if they contain cash. Money orders are the most economical and practical means of remitting.

ORDER EARLY! We will appreciate it if our customers will favor us with their kind orders as early as possible.

Send in your orders. You will be pleased with our service and well satisfied with our seeds.

PREMIUMS.

THE BARTELDES FARM GUIDE

We offer you absolute free what we consider the best farm book we have ever seen. This is a book of 186 pages, written by government and state experts, and covers practically every phase of farm work.

Mr. Farmer: These topics will interest you:

Alfalfa, Care of the Apple Orchard, Barnyard Manure, Blue Grass, Capacity of Corn Cribbs, Sweet Clover, Dairy Herd, Dehorning Cattle, Flax, Grafting, Heating the Orchard, Hog Cholera, Kaffir Corn, Potato Culture, Preparing Land for Orchard, Repair of Farm Equipment, Building Silos, Red Clover, Split Log Drag, Sheep Raising, and many, many others.

Mrs. Farmer: These topics will interest you:

Strawberries, Squab Raising, Ripening Cream for Churning, Raising Turkeys, Raising Small Fruits, Ducks, Geese, Quinces, Poultry Raising, Pie Plant, Milk Utensils and Their Care, Incubators and Brooders, Home Cheese Making, Handling Eggs, Grapes, Fattening Fowls for Market, Dewberries, Currants, Care of Milk, Butter Making on the Farm, and many others.

The Barteldes Farm Guide is nicely printed, well bound, and the information is reliable. This book will be of great value to you and it is free.

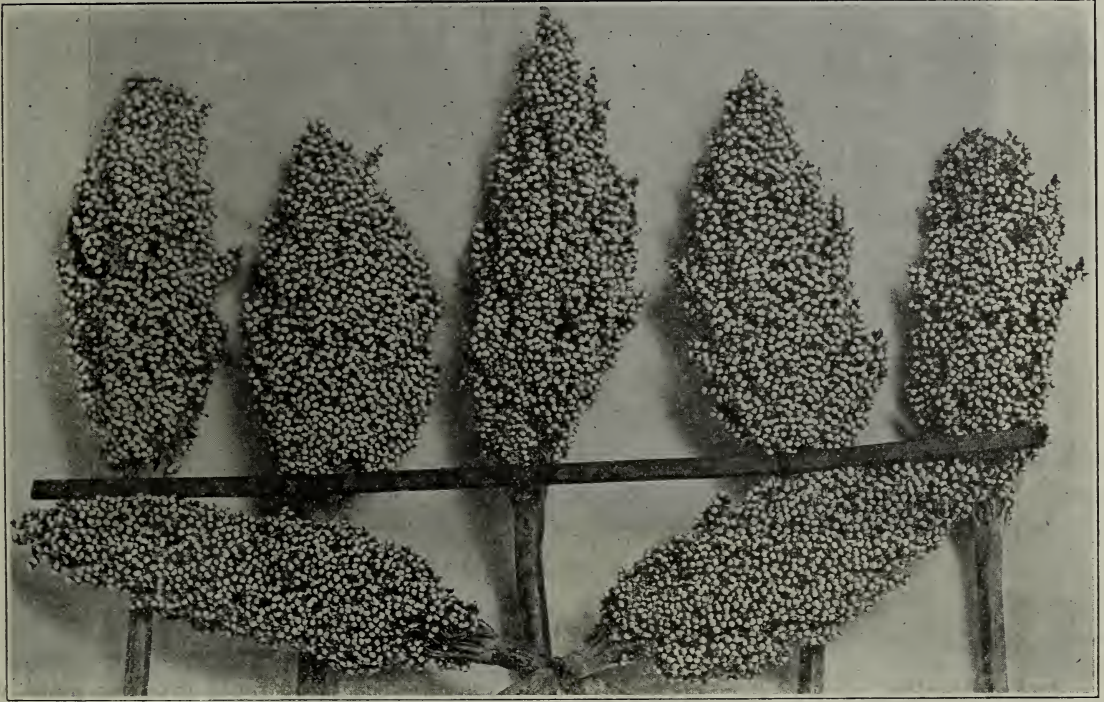
We will send you a copy of The Barteldes Farm Guide, postpaid, absolutely free with an order of \$3.00 worth of Garden and Flower Seeds, or \$5.00 worth of Field Seeds.

—OR—

25 cts. Worth of Seeds Extra

is allowed on each one dollar sent for seed in packets and ounces. This premium (allowed on all orders) can be selected only in packets and ounces. Select one dollar and twenty-five cents worth of seed in packets and ounces and remit us one dollar for this amount. No premium can be allowed on seeds by the Quarter-pound, Pound, or Quarter-bushel, nor on Bulbs or Plants, of which the prices quoted are net.

INSURE AGAINST DROUGHT BY PLANTING FETERITA



FETERITA

(See Back Cover.)

We sold Feterita for the first time last spring and we know of no other variety of seed that has ever sprung into such popular favor. Feterita has taken the country by storm. We are receiving hundreds of letters telling about the wonderful yields that Feterita made during the worst drought the Middle West has ever experienced.

The two best features about Feterita are its wonderful ability to resist drought and its earliness. It proved its ability to stand dry weather last summer when it made good yields and in some cases without any rain whatever. Some growers report that Feterita is fully thirty-five to fifty days earlier than Kaffir and this also is a big advantage. Those of you who have had Kaffir Corn caught by the frost will appreciate this.

Feterita branches out from the stem and one plant will make as high as eight to ten heads. It also resists the attacks of Chinch Bugs.

The grain of Feterita is similar to Milo but is pure white and also larger and softer. It does not shatter badly and yields up to 80 bushels per acre.

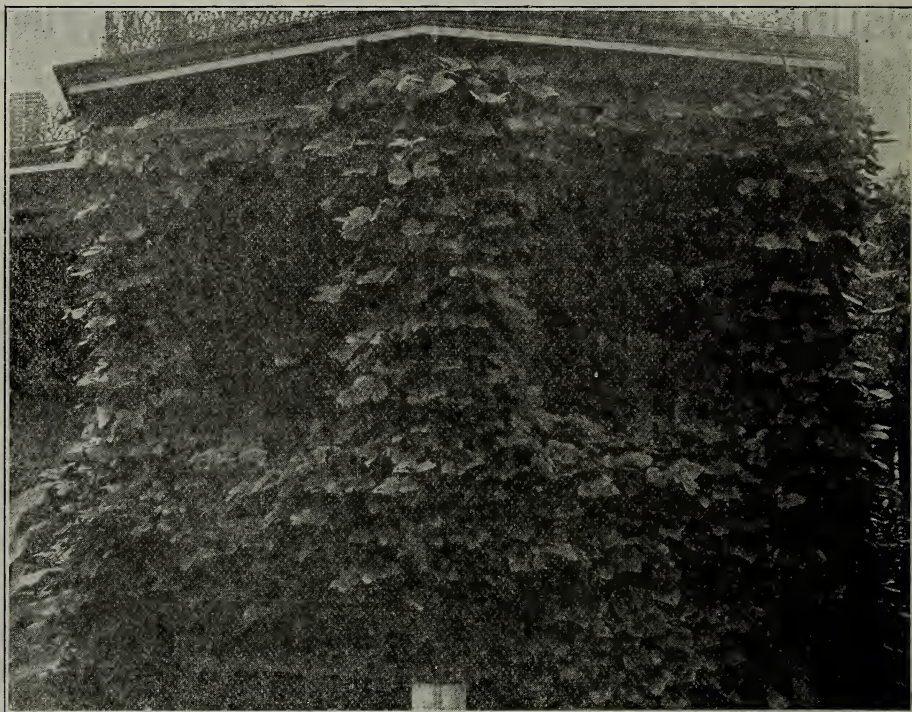
Feterita is planted in rows like Kaffir or Milo using from three to five pounds per acre and the crop is cultivated and harvested just like Milo.

We advise you to plant a good acreage to Feterita and especially if you live in a region subject to extremely dry weather. We also advise you to get your seed early as there is going to be an immense demand for this wonderful grain.

Price postpaid per packet 5c; per pound 20c.

Price not postpaid per pound 10c; 5 to 25 lbs. 9c per pound; 25 lbs. or over 8c per pound.

Ask for our Special Feterita Circular.



RESIDENCE OF F. W. BARTELDES

Kudzu Vine

Jack-in-the-Bean-Stalk Vine—*Pueraria Thunbergiana*. The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. It dies to the ground each fall, but makes the remarkable growth of from 50 to 70 feet each summer. The leaves resemble those of the lima bean and the foliage is very dense. Will grow anywhere and can stand an immense amount of hot weather. It grows slowly at first but when once started it will surprise you. You can almost see it grow. Fine for covering porches, arbors or old trees.

Seed, per pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. Roots 20c each, 3 for 50c, postpaid.

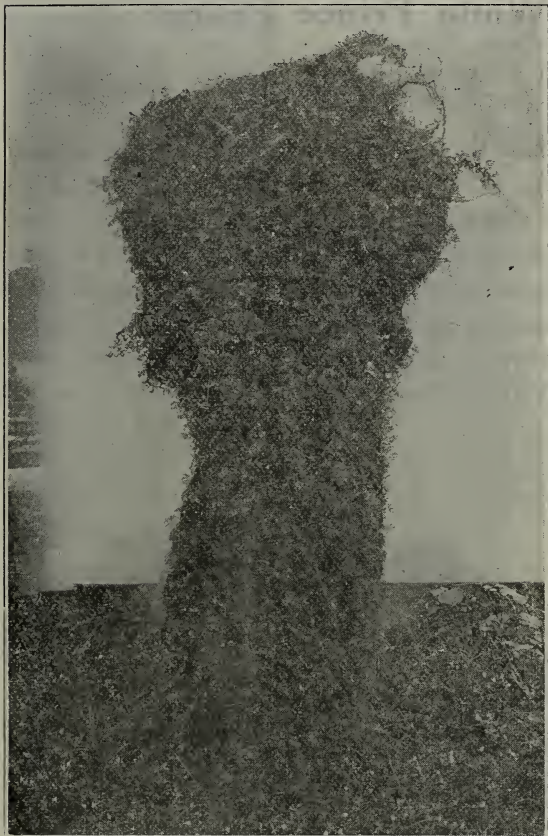
Dwarf Black-Hull White Kaffir

There has been a constant demand the last four years for Dwarf Kaffir Corn. This year we are able to supply it. The value of the dwarf kaffir over the tall is apparent. In the first place the Dwarf Kaffir can be harvested with a grain header. By being able to harvest Kaffir in this manner a considerable saving in labor is effected. In the second place plants of dwarf stature expose less surface to the sun, and therefore can get along with less water.



The above photograph shows a field of our Dwarf Black Hull White Kaffir Corn. The stalks are from four to five and one-half feet high. Please note the level appearance of this field. This is an excellent crop.

Price: Per pkt. 5c, per pound postpaid 15c; not prepaid 5 lbs. 30c, 25 lbs. \$1.00, For prices of larger quantity see Pink List.



CYPRESS VINE

Michigan White Wax Bean

An extra fine wax bean. This is sometimes called the White Seeded Golden Wax. The plants grow larger than the Golden Wax and bear a splendid crop of larger meaty pods of golden yellow color, very uniform and exceedingly attractive. Without doubt one of the very best wax beans.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c postpaid; not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Cypress Vine

This is not a new plant but we wish to call especial attention to it as it deserves much more general planting. It makes a fine feathery vine, giving shade but not cutting off the breeze. It will run on strings, lattice or wire and is a most desirable vine for shading porches.

Pkt. 5c.

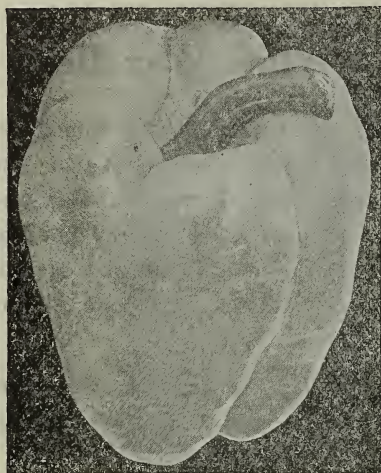
New Early Cabbage

Copenhagen Market.

Without doubt the finest, largest round-headed early cabbage in cultivation. The type is fixed and heads mature all at the same time. This is a big advantage to the market gardener. The heads are large, averaging about 10 pounds, are very solid and of fine flavor. It matures as early as the Wakefield and yield is much heavier. The plant is short stemmed. Color is light green. Seed from originator in Denmark.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60.





WHITE PEPPER

White Prince Pepper

A Real Novelty.

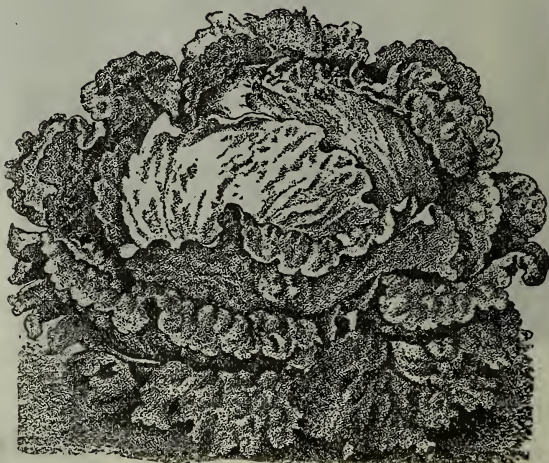
Be the first to show this new White Pepper in your neighborhood. While all other peppers are green in the edible stage and turning rapidly red or yellow when ripening, this new variety is distinguished by its shining creamy white color in the edible stage. The peppers are 3 to 4 inches long and about 9 inches in circumference. They remain white until they have reached their full size when they begin to change to yellow and finally to a brilliant orange.

Per packet 10c

Lettuce—Iceberg

This remarkable sort belongs to the "Crisp Head Cabbage Lettuces" and is a decided acquisition. It forms a large solid head, the only outside leaves being of a light green color, while the inside is being bleached and is almost white. It is quite as well adapted for planting in the summer as in the spring, as the hottest summer weather can not cause the leaves to open outward and expose the heart. The usual solidity of heads make it in our opinion, the ideal summer lettuce, and we strongly recommend our customers to give this splendid variety a trial.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

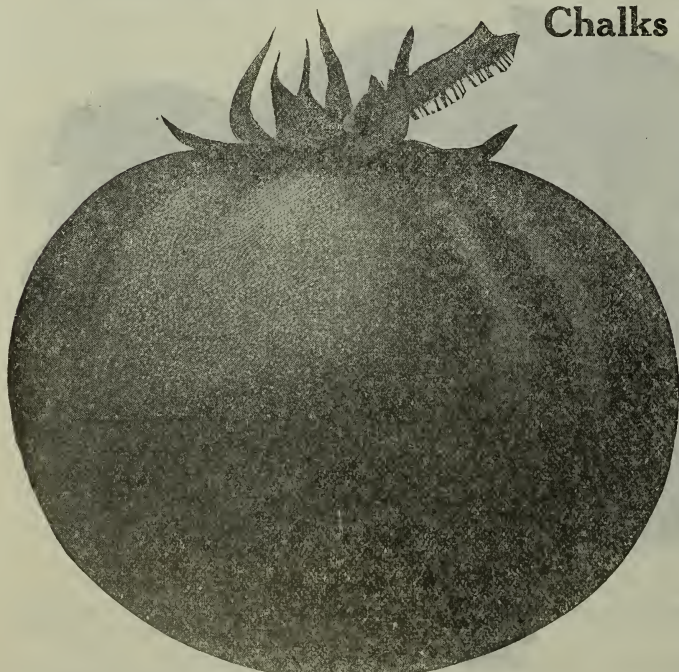


ICEBERG LETTUCE

Chalks Early Jewel Tomato

Of most handsome appearance, finest flavor and early ripening qualities, this new bright red Tomato is destined to become a leader among the already numerous popular varieties. In time of ripening it is within a week or ten days later than "Spark's Earliana," the well known earliest of all bright red tomatoes. The extremely handsome fruits are of the finest table qualities, possessing remarkably sweet flavor. They are solidly meaty, having small seed cavities and are not apt to crack. The plants are of robust growth, strong, producing fruits throughout the season, and for this reason we recommend to plant "Chalk's Jewel" not only for an early crop producer, but as one which may be planted as a main crop as well.

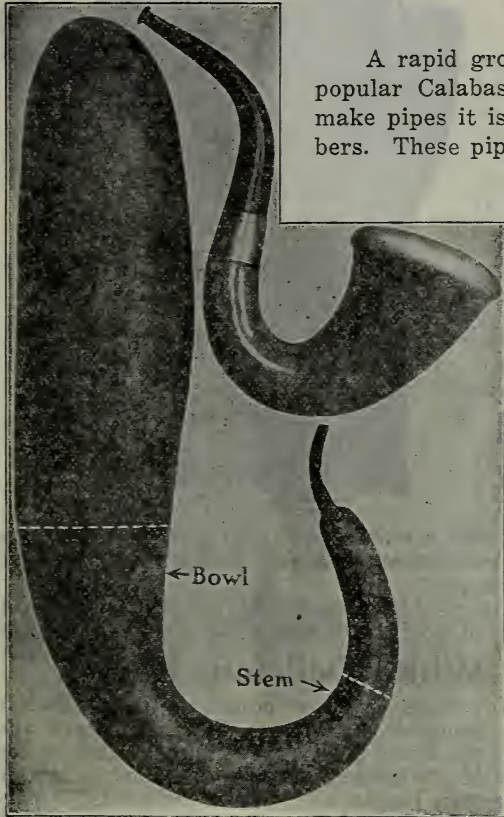
For general garden planting, where customers wish to limit their choice to one variety, we can safely recommend "Chalk's Early Jewel" as the variety which will give the best satisfaction. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c



CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL TOMATO

Calabash Pipe Gourd

A rapid growing climbing annual from South Africa. The very popular Calabash Pipes are made from the fruit. When grown to make pipes it is best to let the vines run on the ground like cucumbers. These pipes are very light and color nicely. Pkt. 15c



CALABASH OR PIPE GOURD

Mammoth Chinese Cabbage

This Cabbage measures 29 inches in diameter. This Cabbage does not form a head like our cabbage, but forms a loose head of very large juicy leaves. These leaves are eaten like greens and make excellent food when boiled with beef.

It requires, like all Chinese Cabbages, a rich well drained soil with abundant moisture. It should be sown in June or July and transplanted to open ground in August, two by two feet apart.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

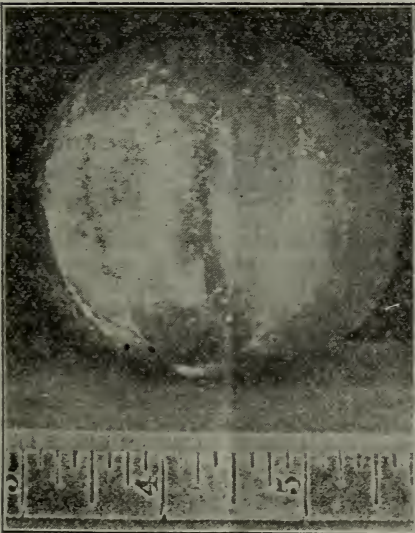
Japanese Long String Radish

This new Japanese Radish has just recently been imported from Japan to this country. The root, as the name indicates, is very long, growing down over three feet, with a thickness of two to three inches in circumference. It is a very desirable variety for pickling.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Lemon Cucumber

Here is a cucumber in the shape of a lemon, and having a flavor that at once puts it ahead of the common cucumber. It is bound to become a great favorite as a table delicacy. It is an excellent shipper, and pickled as a gherkin, is delicious. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.



LEMON CUCUMBER

mild flavor, attaining a length of 2 feet, and a diameter of 1 foot or more.

Should be sown in July in drills 2 feet apart and thinned to 1 foot apart in the rows. If sown in the spring the winter radishes are apt to go to seed and form no root. In China and Japan they are most commonly eaten cut in chunks and pickled in brine; also sliced or shredded when fresh.

Sakurajima Radish

This Japanese curiosity is the largest of the oriental winter radishes. It is a white variety of a good quality and

a mild flavor, attaining a length of 2 feet, and a diameter of 1 foot or more. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c



SAKURAJIMA RADISH

Witloof Chicory

FRENCH ENDIVE.

A few years ago this salad vegetable was almost unknown in America. It is now on the bill of fare of all first class restaurants. Although mostly imported as yet, it is an easily grown winter vegetable which can be raised in every home.

We have many customers that are growing it successfully and are very enthusiastic about it, for it furnishes a delicious salad in winter when other fresh vegetables are not available.

Plant seed in March or April. Lift the roots in November or December, and store in sand in a cool place until ready for starting into growth in soil in the cellar.

Forcing or growing is done any time from December 15, until spring, in good soil in cellars, hot beds or outdoors.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

Barteldes' Stringless Green Pod

We offer this fine new stringless bean, which is not only of fine quality, but especially valuable, being a week or ten days earlier than other stringless varieties.

The plant is small, bushy, very erect, compact, of well rounded form and prolific. Pods are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, bright green, oval round through cross section and contain 5 to 6 seeds. The seeds are yellowish and of good size.

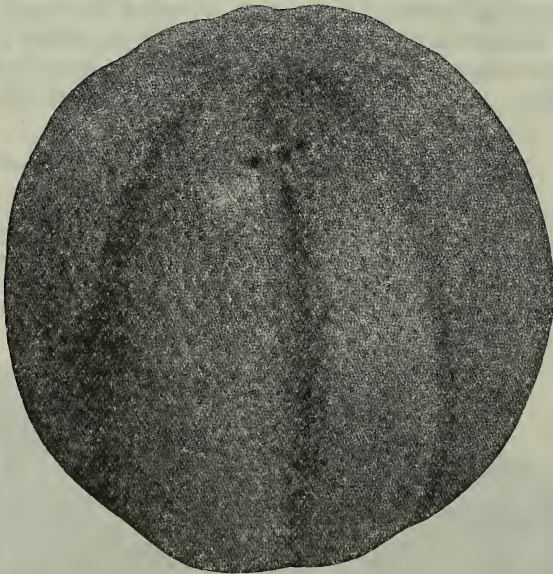
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c postpaid.

By express not paid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 4 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.60



WITLOOF CHICORY

Hoodoo Musk Melon



HOODOO MUSK MELON

This fine new melon might properly be called the Round Burrell's Gem, since it has all the good qualities of that delicious melon with a fine round shape in addition, making it excellent for packing.

The flesh is extremely thick, of deep orange color and the cavity is very small. The melons are very uniformly round, have close netting, a heavy tough rind and are excellent shippers.

This variety is very prolific, withstands blight well, and an interesting point is that the melon breaks from the vine when ripe.

Price, Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

White Delicious Radish

Not since the now popular "Icicle" Radish was brought to us from Germany years ago have we found such an excellent Radish as the "White Delicious," which we now offer to "Western Planters." "White Delicious" is particularly adapted for summer use, producing handsome olive shaped roots, which are pure white, exceedingly crisp and of mild flavor. "White Delicious" requires a longer time to mature than the earlier varieties of Radishes, but it remains in fine condition much longer. It is altogether the most desirable variety for summer use and we are sure our customers will like it.

Per Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

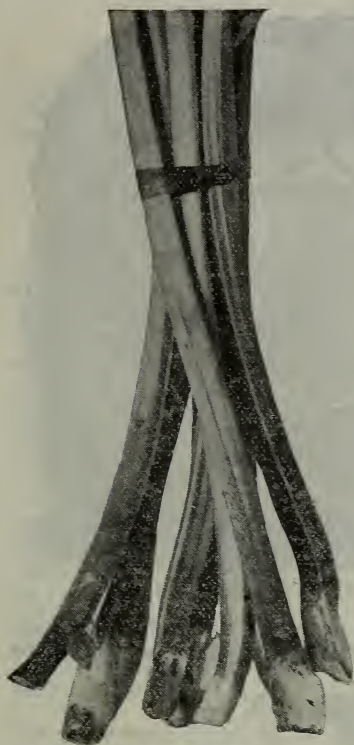
New
Bush
Bean



Round
Podded
Kidney Wax

This exceedingly handsome bean is by far the best that has been offered to our customers for some years. It is a decided improvement over Wardwell's Kidney Wax, with far handsomer pods and of better quality. Under ordinary culture, this new variety will yield as many pods as Wardwell's, while its absolute stringlessness and fine delicate flavor makes it by far the most desirable Wax Bean yet introduced. The illustration from a photograph, will convey some idea of the handsome appearance of the pods. Market gardeners can rest assured as long as there are Round Kidney Wax Pod in the market no other variety will have a show. These fleshy pods are about six to seven inches long and one-half inch broad and three-eighths of an inch thick; the color is a rich lemon yellow, a color that will catch the eye. Be sure to have at least one row of these fine beans in your garden. You will be surprised to see what a splendid lot of beans you will have next summer.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postage paid; by express, not prepaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 4 lbs. 70c; 8 lbs. \$1.25.



Fordhook Bush Lima

This potato lima was bred from the old Kummerle or Dreer Bush Lima and is much superior to its parent. It has the very excellent habit of growing stiffly erect and therefore keeping its beans off of the ground. Contact with the ground discolors beans and is very detrimental to them.

The plants are about thirty inches high and bear an immense crop of fine large pods. The pods are borne in clusters of from five to eight and measure five to six inches long. The beans are delicious and mature eight to ten days earlier than other bush limas.

Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 45c, postpaid

Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 4 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.00

Terry's Mammoth Rhubarb

Terry's Mammoth forms a stalk sometimes as large as 1¾ inches at the base, the average being 1¼ inches. The length is generally about eighteen inches. It is well colored but not very dark, being striped with pink or light red. It makes exceptionally good sauce and is considered by those who know it to be the very best.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c

The New "June Pink" Tomato

Undoubtedly the best pink-fruited early Tomato in cultivation. It is fully as early as "Spark's Earliana," of high productiveness and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty Tomatoes are the attraction of the markets, and when bright red varieties were bringing \$1.25 to \$1.50 per crate, "June Pinks" sold for \$2.25 to \$2.50.

The plants are very thrifty making a very vigorous growth. The fruits are usually set in large clusters and run from 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter. They stand shipping exceedingly well and bring highest prices wherever offered. The Tomatoes are solid, free from core, have only few seed cavities and the meat is of fine flavor. "June Pink" is altogether the most desirable pink variety of first crop. It will, we are sure, be a great "money maker" for truckers.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00

Gigantic Gibraltar Onion

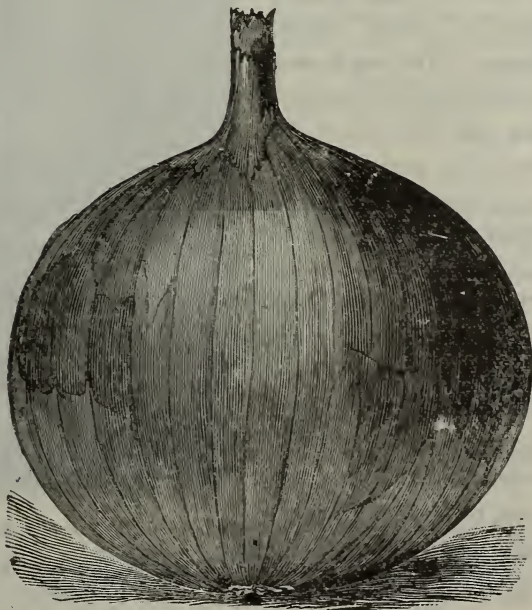
A New Onion of Highest
Merit for the South
and North.



This comparatively new and little known variety is particularly adapted for growing in warm climates. In appearance it is very similar to the well known "Prize Taker" Onion; will grow larger under favorable conditions. The handsome globular shaped bulbs have a light straw colored skin, while the flesh is white and very mild. The ripe onions are excellent keepers and surpass, in this respect, most of the other varieties, if properly handled. Experiments have shown that of onions harvested in August, fully 95 per cent were in fine marketable condition in January, free from split and rotting.

These onions are excellent for marketing purposes as well as home use. The growing crop withstands dry weather to a remarkable degree. Most highly recommended.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25



A SPLENDID NEW CABBAGE
FROM DENMARK.



**Mariendaler
Stonehead**

Our correspondent in Denmark, from whom we obtained this fine new cabbage, describes it to us as being the finest white cabbage he ever saw, and he has grown cabbage all his life.

Mariendaler Stonehead belongs to the class of "Danish Ballhead Cabbages." It forms fine, symmetrical and compact heads of bluish white color. The plant grows to good size and is shorter stemmed, forming fine large round heads of unusual solidity, hence the name—Stonehead. The mature heads are of excellent keeping quality, being if sheltered properly, in excellent condition as late as June.

Taking everything into consideration, Mariendaler Stonehead deserves the highest recommendations and should quickly attain great popularity. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50



MARIENDALER STONEHEAD CABBAGE

New Bohemian Horseradish Maliner Kren

The Maliner Kren Horse Radish Roots were introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are much earlier and produce better than the ordinary sort. The roots grow larger, are whiter, and quality is far superior. All who grow Horse Radish should try this variety.

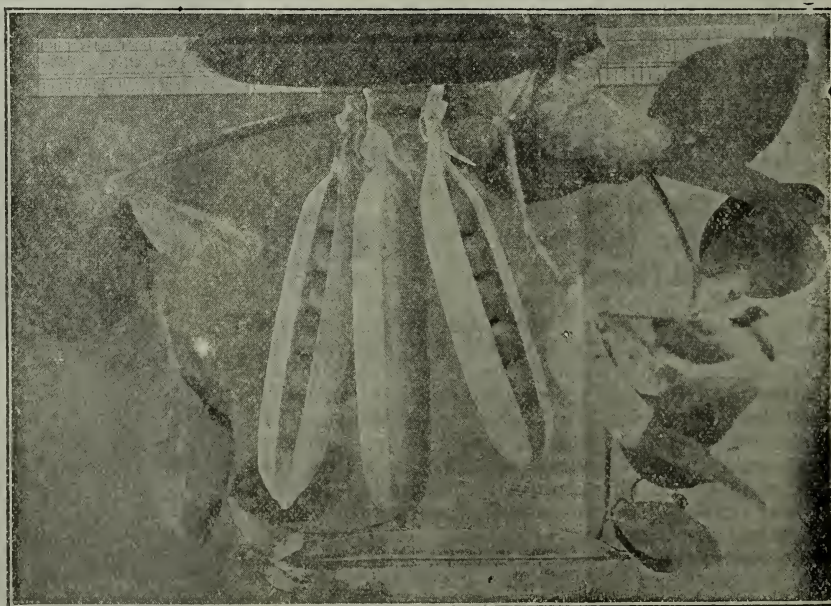
Dozen 25c; 50 for 70c; 100 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Peas—Pedigree Extra Early

Undoubtedly the Best of All Extra Early Peas.



Equally as early as the choicest strain of Alaska and the peas are of much better flavor. The vines are strong bearers, producing an abundance of fine pods, generally 2½ to 3 inches long, well filled with from six to seven fine sweet peas. The peas ripen very uniformly and the whole crop can generally be gathered in one picking, a fact which should particularly appeal to Market Gardeners.



PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY

The first peas command the highest prices and if you have a lot of them, a good share of the money spent for the first fresh vegetables will come to you.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c postage paid. By Express: 2 lbs. 45c; 4 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

Orchid-Flowered Pansy

Here is a unique type of pansy among the giant flowered class. The upper petals are upright and plaited resembling orchids. The colors are terra cotta, flesh, orange, rose pink and lilac. The color combinations are unique and different from others. All pansy growers should try a packet of these as we are sure they will be delighted with them.

Price, per pkt. 15c

Four New Orchid-Flowering Sweet Peas

We are offering to our customers four strictly new Sweet Peas. These magnificent, large flowered varieties are becoming more popular every year. The four varieties together with the four we have listed on page 66 give a fine lot to choose from and no Sweet Pea grower should fail to plant at least one of these beautiful flowers. In our own gardens these Spencer varieties grew to a height of seven feet and flowered abundantly

King Edward Spencer.

This is a glorious and brilliant crimson scarlet. The immense flowers have large wavy standards and long drooping wings. This is the very best of the bright red. Pkt. 10c

Mrs. Routzahn Spencer.

One of the most popular of the Spencers. Flowers are large and crimped and waved after the true Spencer type. A buff or apricot ground flushed and suffused with delicate pink of a very soft rose

both in standard and wings. This variety is a profuse bloomer but a very shy seeder.

Pkt. 10c

Special Mixture of Spencer Varieties.

We are offering this excellent mixture for the benefit of those who would like to plant some of these magnificent Spencers, but do not care for separate colors. This mixture is composed of the best and most popular Spencers and will certainly give satisfaction. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Two Unique and Pretty Novelties in Nasturtiums

Variegated-Leaved, QUEEN OF THUMBS.

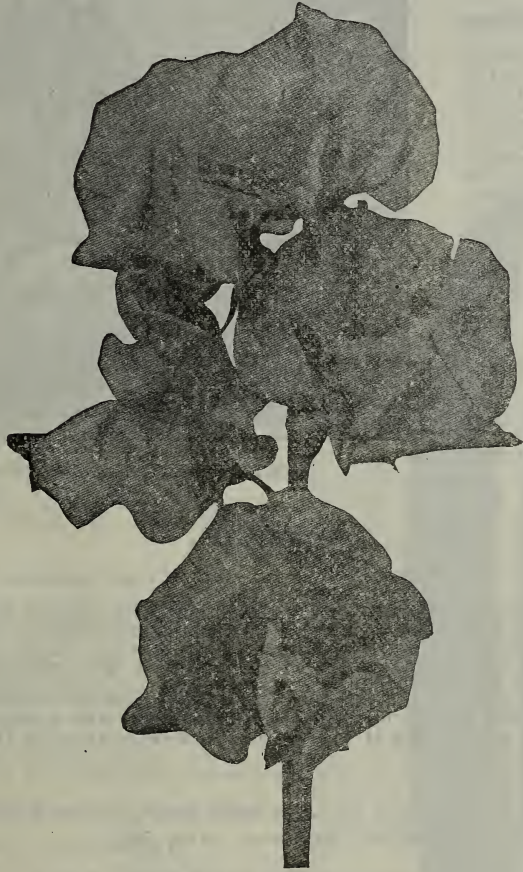
This Dwarf Nasturtium has showy variegated leaves, which are green and marbled with creamy white. The contrast between these speckled leaves and the dark purplish crimson flowers is very marked, and the whole plant presents a most attractive sight.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c

Variegated-Leaved, TALL VARIETIES, Mixed.

The leaves are speckled and marked in the same manner as those of the "Queen of Tom Thumbs," only, of course, the plants are trailing or climbing. Some of the leaves are one-half to two-thirds yellow and white, while others are mostly green, but beautifully blotched and striped. The plants are most effective wherever grown.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c



giving a very delicious and novel effect.

Pkt. 10c

Aurora Spencer.

This is the Spencer type of the long popular Aurora Sweet Pea. The flowers are truly of enormous size and of the real Spencer type. Both standard and keel are waved and fluted. The main color of the flower is a cream white and this beautifully flaked and mottled with rich orange crimson. The magnificent flowers are profusely produced in threes and fours on long, stiff, dark green stems. This will surely become one of the most popular of the Spencers.

Pkt. 10c

Othello Spencer.

This beautiful new Spencer Sweet Pea will at once appeal to those who have a preference for the darker colors. The flowers are a rich deep maroon, borne in threes and fours on thick and long stems. The flowers are extra large and come true to type, being beautifully waved and crimped

STANDARD VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

We will send postage paid, all Vegetable—and Flower—Seeds, at the prices given in this catalog except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Field Seeds, Grass Seeds and Onion Sets. If these are wanted by mail it will be necessary to add to the remittance 8 cents for every pound ordered. Half pounds sold at slight advance. Remember this in ordering. Parcel Post rates do not apply to seeds, but the limit of weight has been increased to 11 pounds.

Artichoke.

Artichoke.

Alcahofa.

CULTURE. Sow in April in rich soil and transplant the following spring to permanent beds (in rows or hills) three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Green Artichoke gives only partial crop the first of the season, but the beds will be bearing for years. Protect in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Produces large, globular heads, scales, green shading to purple.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Cultivated for its roots, which make an excellent crop for stock feeding. Tubers in season.

5c per pound, postage 8c extra.

For full description and prices in quantities, see page 96.



ARTICHOKE, LARGE GREEN GLOBE.

Asparagus.

Spargel.

Asparago.

CULTURE. The seed can be sown in any garden soil and should be sown in rows about 14 inches apart as early in the spring as possible. Cultivate thoroughly and thin plants to three inches in the row. The permanent bed should be of deep, rich, loamy soil, well stirred, and as these beds must bear for a good many years they should be well manured and fertilized. If the soil is of stiff clay it should be loosened up by using plenty of sand or even coal ashes. Have rows from two to four feet apart and set the plants a foot apart and at least six inches below the surface. Cut sparingly the second season but after that the beds will yield full crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 250 plants and it takes four to five pounds to the acre.



For full directions how to grow Asparagus, get our Asparagus Book by Hexamer, price 50c.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. A magnificent variety. It furnishes fine, white shoots, which stay white as long as they are fit to use without any artificial means of blanching.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The standard sort, of a large size and excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c

EARLY ARGENTEUIL. Just recently introduced. It is very early and of extremely vigorous habit, two qualities which make this variety less apt to be attacked by rust. The flavor of the stalk is very delicious. It is appreciated wherever there are people who relish Asparagus. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00

PALMETTO. Of bright green appearance, very large size and even, regular growth. Its immense productiveness combined with earliness and good qualities, make it a fine variety for general use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c

ROOTS OF THE ABOVE VARIETIES. 25c per dozen; \$1.25 per 100. Price for larger quantities on application.

ASPARAGUS.

Beans.

NOTICE.

We are selling everything by the pound. A pound of beans is equal to a little more than a pint.

In ordering beans, peas and sweet corn, corn, grass and other field seeds by mail please add 8 cents per pound postage. Parcel Post does not apply to seeds.

CULTURE. Plant in drills about two inches deep and from 18 inches to two feet apart, according to the richness of the soil—the poorer the soil the closer the rows can be—and the plants should be about 4 inches apart. A succession of sowings can be made from the first week in May until August. One pound to 60 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

Barteldes' Stringless Green Pod

Page 6.

Beans, Full Measure.

We offer for the second time this fine new bush bean. This is a green pod bean and the pods are absolutely stringless, long, more or less curved, round, deeply creased back, sharply constricted between seeds, dark green, extremely brittle, and totally without fibre.

The plant is large and very erect when young, but becomes weighted down when fully developed. This bean matures early, has a moderately long bearing period and is heavily productive.

This bean, because of its absolute stringless, brittle, fiberless green pods, is going to be one of the most popular varieties on the market.

Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1b. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid. By express not prepaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 4 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

The best green podded bean on the market. It is very early, extremely vigorous and produces an abundance of brittle, stringless pods.

Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.

An old favorite and has only recently been surpassed by the Stringless Green Pod. Very prolific and the pods are fine and round, and very tender while young. It is as early as the preceding one, but the pods are not quite as long nor as straight.

Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.

The pods are long and flat and of a bright green color. Plants form erect bushes.

Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE OR BROWN SPECKLED VALENTINE.

This may be called one of the second early sorts. Pods are round, of good flavor, but because of the great vigor of the bush it needs twice the usual room.

Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD VALENTINE.

The round, meaty pods resemble the Early Red Valentine, but this bean matures a week or ten days later. The pods are quite stringless and brittle at all stages and this variety is to be recommended highly.

Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

DWARF HORTICULTURAL. An excellent soup bean in summer, a fine baking bean in winter.

Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT. The standard of white soup beans.

Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

BROAD WINDSOR. Quite hardy and consequently can be planted very early.

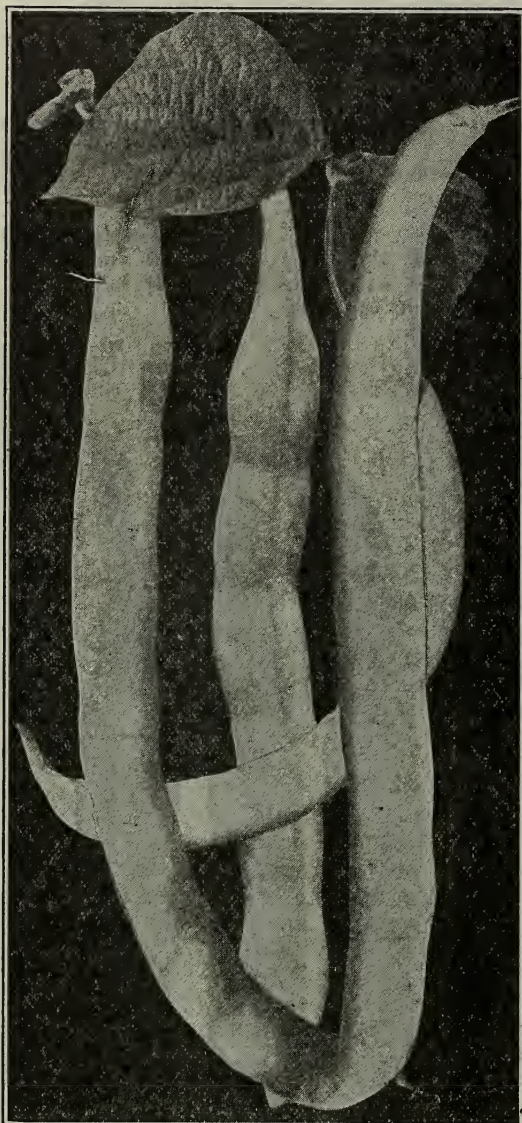
Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

WHITE KIDNEY. One of the best for winter use.

Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00



SAMPLE PODS, STRINGLESS GREEN POD.



ROUND PODDED KIDNEY WAX. (See page 8)

Beans—Continued.

Postage 8 cents per pound.

Wax Pods.**IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. (Rust Proof.)**

The standard wax bean for years. The pods are large, slightly flattened, brittle, quite stringless when young, and of golden wax color. It is very tender, of fine flavor, and is unexcelled as a shell bean for winter use. The bushes are of compact growth and very prolific.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX.

Sometimes called Butter Beans. One of the earliest varieties, producing fine, round meat, pods of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.

Highly recommended for private planters and market gardeners. The pods are flat, straight, and are produced in large quantities.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.20

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX.

Similar to the German Dwarf Black Wax, but the pods are slightly larger and more saddle backed. Bushes are very erect and uniform.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF BLACK WAX.

As near rust proof as a good bean can be. Very vigorous and hardy and productive.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

DAVIS' WHITE WAX.

This bean does not discolor, and is therefore excellent for canning. It is immensely productive and a very good shipper. The pods are straight and 5 to 6 inches in length. The dry bean is white and very desirable for winter use.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.20

Bush Lima Beans.

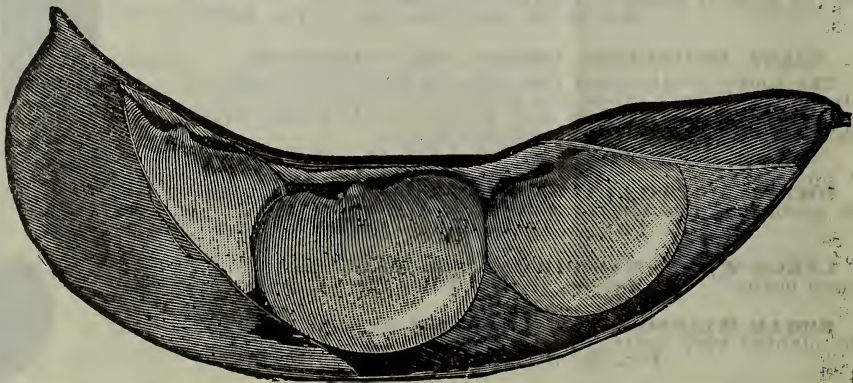
FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. (See under Novelties.)

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

This is the bush form of the Large White Lima. The bush is about 20 inches high and up to two and a half feet in diameter, bearing from 50 to 100 large pods. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.

This bean is about two weeks earlier than the pole Limas. It needs no stakes and produces an enormous crop of delicious Lima beans. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

Beans—Continued.**Pole or Running Varieties.****Stangenbohnen.**

Postage 8 cents per pound.

BURGER'S GREEN STRINGLESS. This bean has surpassed the old Kentucky Wonder, it being earlier and bearing for a longer time. The pods are stringless and up to eight inches long, dark green, very tender, and have a delicious flavor. The dry beans are white. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD. This has been for a long time the most popular bean. It is very vigorous, climbs well, and bears abundance of nearly round pods which are often ten inches long. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

WHITE CREASEBACK. Extremely early and matures all its pods at the same time. Vines are medium sized but wonderfully productive in good soil. The pods are quite round, quite fleshy, medium sized, silvery green, and are borne in clusters of four to twelve. Are excellent snap beans, fine shippers and are especially fine for baking. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

LAZY WIFE. So named because of the easy picking, and a very popular bean in some localities. Pods are broad, thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless and of a rich buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a good dry bean for winter use. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL. The old standard for planting among corn. Pods are short, round and tender. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

WHITE DUTCH CASEKNIFE. Pods are large, flat and green; can be either snapped or shelled. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

HORTICULTURAL, OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY. A showy bean and matures in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red, valued as a snap or for shelling. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. The only wax bean among the pole varieties. It bears from July until frost and the pods are six to eight inches long and come in clusters from three to six. The flavor is most excellent. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

Porotos de enrame.**BURGER'S STRINGLESS.****Flowering Beans.**

SCARLET RUNNER. Has a fine scarlet flower and is very desirable for covering trellises, old fences, etc. The green pods are edible. Pkt. 5c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c

Pole Lima Beans.

LARGE WHITE LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS. The old favorite and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. This is a decided improvement over the large White, being a strong grower, very productive and bearing large, well filled pods. The beans are usually shelled, of fine quality and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

SMALL CAROLINA, OR SIEVA LIMA. This is a small type of the pole limas. It matures quickly, produces immense crops, and makes an excellent bean for winter use. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10

The Barteldes Farm Guide.

Has good, reliable information on Bees and their care, Butter-making on the farm, Capacity of Corn Cribs, Cheese-making, Clean Eggs, Sweet Clover, Cultivation of Strawberries, Grapes, Fireless Brooders, Peanuts, Poultry Raising, Silos, Rhubarb, and many, many other important farm topics.

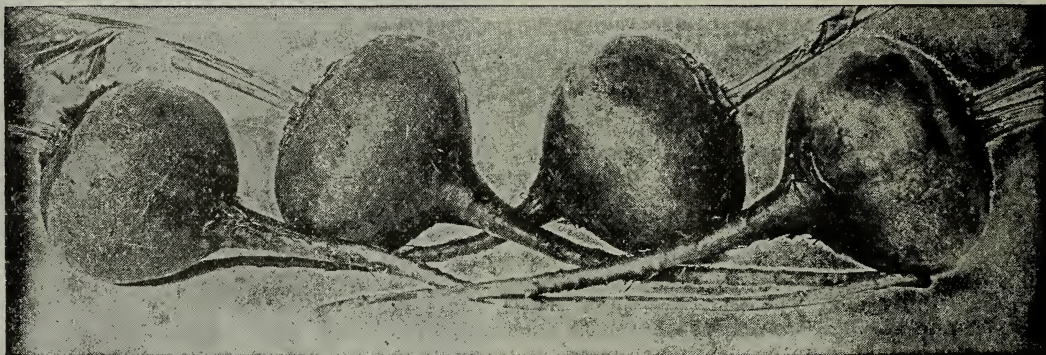
We give this valuable book free. See page 2.

Table Beets.

Rote Rüben.

Remolachas.

CULTURE. Beets require a deep, rich, mellow soil, and may be sown from early spring to commencement of summer. Drop about one inch deep in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. One ounce to 60 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds to the acre. If for sugar factory, sow from 15 to 20 pounds to the acre; the small beets contain proportionately more sugar than the larger ones. Hence the reason for sowing thickly.



CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN.

Early Model.

The earliest of any beet in existence. It is of perfect globe shape with small tap roots. The color of the flesh is very dark red, which makes it splendid for pickling purposes. In flavor it cannot be beat. It is tender, sweet and juicy, retaining its crispness throughout the season. The foliage is of a very dark color, is very small, permitting close planting of beets. This is one of the best acquisitions of recent years.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

Barteldes' Early Blood Turnip.

This is a carefully selected strain of this Blood Turnip Beet. It is very early, deep blood red and almost round. It is smooth and an excellent forcing variety. Good for main, spring or summer crop, and is a fine keeper. It cooks sweet and crisp and is an excellent beet in every respect.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c

EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP.

This is a turnip beet, and is the old standard among the early varieties. It is of dark red color and is perhaps the most popular of all beets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN.

An extra early turnip-shaped variety; has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

DETROIT DARK RED.

A choice strain of dark red turnip beet of globular to oval shape with smooth roots and small tops. Skin is blood red, zoned with light shades, tender and sweet. Fine for market and canning.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

THE LENTZ.

As early as the Egyptian, flesh very tender and sweet at all times. Very productive, a good keeper and will produce crop in six weeks from time of planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

ECLIPSE.

This is as early as the Egyptian, but is more desirable owing to its globe shape, smoothness and regularity. It has a small firm top, is very sweet, fine and of dark red color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN.

One of the earliest and best on market. It is more globular than the Early Egyptian. Especially good for market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EDMOND'S BLOOD TURNIP.

Handsome round shape, skin very deep, blood red color, flesh very dark and exceedingly sweet and tender. Very regular and of good size. Make excellent bunch beets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

HALF LONG RED.

Larger than the turnip beets and makes a heavier yield.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

LONG BLOOD RED.

The old standard variety for table and cattle. It is the best drouth resister of all; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under the ground.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

SWISS CHARD OR FOLIAGE BEET.

This is a distinct vegetable from the common beet, much superior for greens, and is ready for use much earlier. When mature, the plant forms broad, flat and beautifully white and wax-like stems, which are very delicious when cooked as beets and asparagus tips, or pickled. We recommend this beet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

Sugar Beets and Stock Beets.

Runkel Rüben.

CULTURE. The soil for these should be plowed more deeply and the drills should be farther apart than for garden beets. Sow in April or beginning of May in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high thin to 12 or 15 inches in the row. As soon as frost comes dig up the roots, cut top off and then pile 5 to 6 feet deep on a raised and sloping situation and cover at frost with straw or hay and one inch of earth. As it gets colder, increase to 5 or 6 inches of earth; by so doing all danger of heating is obviated, and the roots keep until next summer. Four or five pounds are sown to the acre. Sugar beets are also used for stock feeding, and while not as large as the Mangels, they have a higher percentage of sugar and therefore are of higher feeding value.

Remolachas Forrajetas.

Sugar Beets.

RED TOP SUGAR. Fine, sweet flesh and the best for cattle feeding.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR. Will yield almost as much as the best Mangel.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

SILESIA SUGAR. The old well-known standard variety and a good beet for feeding.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR. This is one of the best for making sugar. The skin is a creamy color and flesh is white.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR. The beet contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar, and yields, under an average condition, 16 tons to the acre. It has a long, slender root, and grows deeply sunk into the ground.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

Stock Beets.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL. This beet is easily pulled and more delicate than the Long Red.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

GOLDEN TANKARD. This is a yellow beet, the most prolific variety, and very nutritious. It is one of the most profitable varieties for stock feeding.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL. These roots attain an enormous size and it is a fine variety for feeding.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

RED GLOBE MANGEL. This variety is especially adapted to shallow soils. It is a large, round beet, red-skinned and white fleshed. It is an excellent keeper.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL. This beet combines the large size of the Mangel with the great feeding value of the Sugar Beets. The flesh is white, crisp and very sweet, and the beet grows well above the ground. We recommend it especially.
Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c



SPECIAL PRICES. If beet seeds are to be sent by express or freight not prepaid, deduct 8 cents per pound from the above prices. In quantities we can furnish as below:
10-lb. lots at 30c per lb. not prepaid.
50-lb. lots at 25c per lb. not prepaid.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

Prices on larger quantities will be furnished on request.

Broccoli.

Spargelkohl.

This plant belongs to the family of "Brassica" and is cultivated like Cabbage, Cauliflower and the other members of that family. Sow early in the spring, then transplant and set out. It will form heads like Cauliflower, but it is more hardy and of a less delicate flavor. It is grown in cold localities to some extent, and also in the South for winter use.

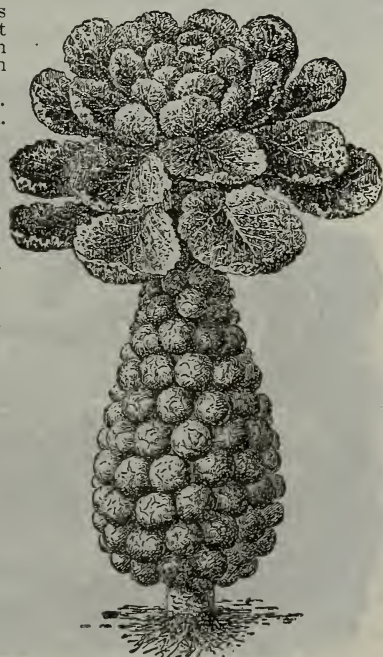
Purple Cape.Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00
Large White Mammoth......Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1.00

Brussels Sprouts.

Rosenkohl.

This is another member of the Cabbage family. They form a straight stalk which bears on all sides a large number of miniature cabbages. These have a particularly fine flavor and are esteemed a delicacy by many. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60

Col de Bruselas.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Cabbage.

Weisskraut.

CULTURE. For early cabbages sow the seed in a hot bed in March or April, covering the seed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and when big enough transplant to another bed. As soon as the ground is in good condition transplant outside in rows 2 feet apart and 15 to 18 inches in a row. The soil should be mellow, rich and well drained. For late crops the seed can be sown in a cold frame, or even in the open ground, and then transplanted in rows 3 feet one way and 2 feet the other, so as to be able to work with a horse and cultivator. One ounce of saltpeter dissolved in 3 gallons of rain water sprinkled over the cabbage or cauliflower will destroy the green worm. The liquid being clear does not color the cauliflower or cabbage heads. Fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust sifted on the young plants as soon as the fleas appear on the ground will prevent them from doing harm. One ounce of good seed will produce 2,000 plants. About 16,000 early or 8,000 late cabbage plants to one acre.

Col Repello.

Earliest Varieties.

See Copenhagen Market, Page 5.



TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD. This is a most remarkable variety, particularly adapted to the wants of market gardeners. It heads evenly from the latter part of June to the beginning of July. It is erect in growth and has cone-shaped heads.

Our stock is of the true Long Island type, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. A well-known and popular early variety, but matures a little later than the Early Wakefield. The heads are large, solid and hard even in summer, decidedly conical, with bright glossy green leaves. This is a sure heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. It is a favorite with the krautmakers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

EARLY YORK. This is one of the earliest varieties, but it is not a very large size, nor will it stand extreme summer heat.

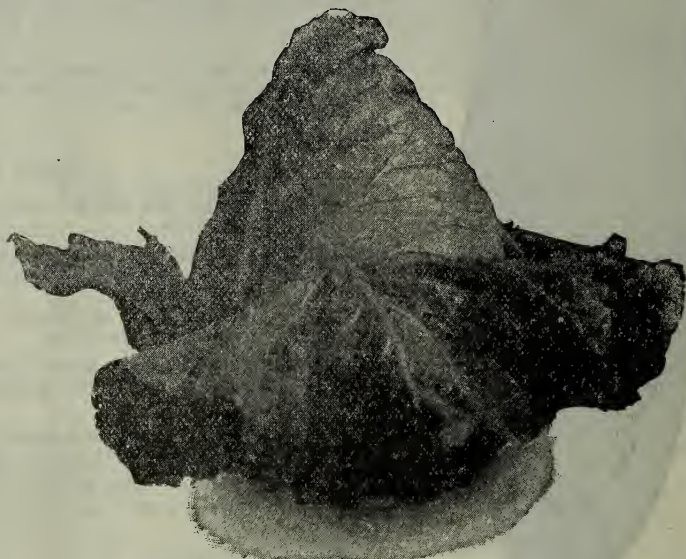
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES. One of the very earliest and produces heads which are remarkably hard for a cabbage that ripens so early. The planter is always surprised at the extreme earliness of its maturity.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS. This variety produces fair sized heads in 80 to 85 days from time of sowing. The heads are not as large as the Etampes, but are matured several days earlier.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00



JERSEY WAKEFIELD

Second-Early or Round-Head Varieties.

THE GLORY CABBAGE. This cabbage was recently introduced from Holland. It combines earliness with good size, qualities which are both very desirable for market purposes. The heads are of fine round shape, solid, thin, ribbed, and form very few outside leaves, making it possible to plant more closely than with other varieties. This is easily one of the best sellers on the market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c

ALLHEAD EARLY. This is the earliest cabbage of the large early sorts and cannot be recommended too highly. It is larger than other varieties of its class and grows remarkably uniform. The deep flat heads are not only wonderfully solid, but also very tender, and we consider it the best all-round cabbage that we offer.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00



ALLHEAD EARLY.



Cabbage—Continued.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK.

This is a good second early variety. It is sure to head, with short stems, solid and compact heads weighing from 10 to 15 pounds. Good-sized heads can be marketed in June from seed sown in March.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.

A very popular variety because of its heat-resisting character. It never flaws under the most severe heat, and produces heads after the earliest varieties have disappeared. We recommend this cabbage.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75

EARLY SPRING.

Its great value lies in its being a first early flat cabbage, a type much preferred over the pointed heads by many. It is of the "Allhead Early" type, resembling it in habit of growth, but smaller, and is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves, and these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, very solid even before the cabbage attain their mature size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75

Main Crop or Winter Varieties.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.

MARIENDALER STONEHEAD.

See Novelties.

THE DANISH BALLHEAD. This variety of cabbage is grown exclusively for winter use by the Dutch gardeners, who brought it to perfection. The heads are perfectly round, extremely solid, fine grained, bear shipping well, and will keep far into the spring. It requires the full season to mature its heads alone.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.25

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET. This variety is very popular with the krautmakers. The plant is very vigorous and hardy, the leaves are large and broad, the stem of moderate length, the head is large, white and solid and seldom bursts. It is medium late in maturing, and is an excellent shipper. St. Louis shippers use this cabbage largely for shipping South.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75

SUREHEAD. It is remarkable for its certainty to head and produces large, round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type. It is matured medium late, and is one of the best for the main crop. The heads are very uniform, hard, fine in texture, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds apiece. It has scarcely any loose leaves, has a good flavor and is an excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75



DANISH BALLHEAD.

Varieties.	Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Premium Flat Dutch. Large fall and winter variety, particularly adapted to Kansas.	5c	20c	60c	\$1.75
Late Large Drumhead. This Cabbage is of the same type as the preceding	5c	20c	50c	\$1.50
Marblehead Mammoth. It is indeed well named, as it is of true mammoth size.	5c	20c	60c	\$1.75

Red Cabbage.

Repollo Colorado. **Rotkraut.**
MAMMOTH RED ROCK.
This is by far the largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plants are large with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00

CABBAGE PLANTS. We can furnish Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants about May 1st. If you are interested, write us for the names and prices of the varieties grown by us. See page 50.

Savoy Cabbage.

Wirsing. **Repollo de hojas crespas.**
DRUMHEAD SAVOY.
An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equalled by none.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00

Carrots.

Möhren.

CULTURE. Carrots delight in sandy loam deeply tilled. For early crops, sow in the spring as soon as the ground is in working order; for late crops, sow any time until the middle of June. Sow in rows and do not cover more than one-half inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; three pounds to the acre.

Table Use.

EXTRA EARLY SHORT FORCING. An excellent forcing variety; very tender, small tops, and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EARLY SCARLET HORN. A very early variety. Recommended for the market and home garden. Texture very fine and very delicate in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

OXHEART OR GUERANDE. The French Carrot is one of the most valuable varieties either for family use or for the market. It is an intermediate between the half long and the Horn types attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck. It is very productive, rich orange color and beautiful shape.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

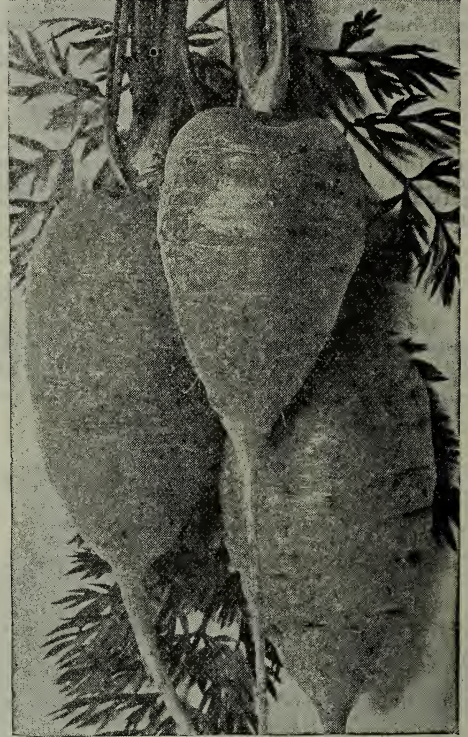
CHANTENAY OR MODEL. A nice smooth carrot of perfect and uniform shape. A heavy yielder, a fine table quality, 5 to 6 inches long and easily dug. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

Cauliflower.

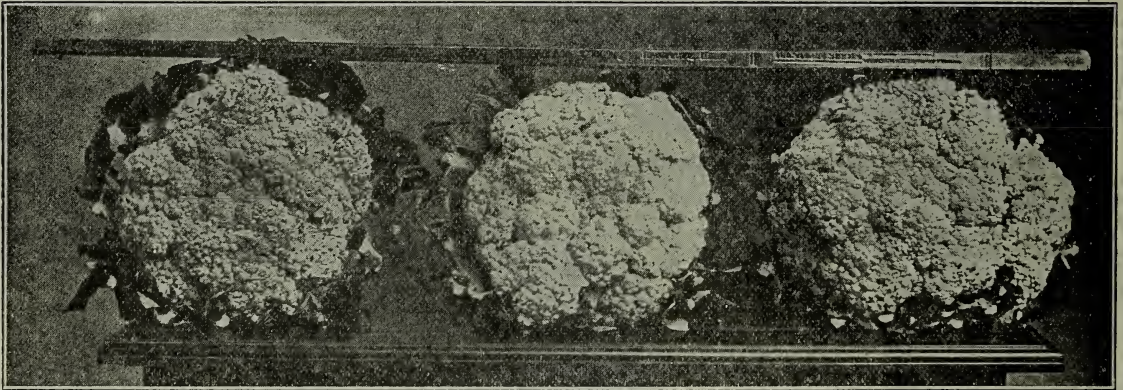
Blumenkohl.

Coliflor.

CULTURE. The same as for cabbage, except that it will pay to use extra manure and plenty of water for Cauliflower. If the soil is dry water frequently and if the plants have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drouth. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out the same as Cabbage. One ounce of seed produces 1,500 plants; 15,000 plants will cover one acre.



EARLY SCARLET HORN



EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL

EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL. This splendid Cauliflower is extremely early, heads with certainty and these heads are of high quality. The plant is dwarf, outer leaves are erect, while the inner leaves lap over the head, protecting it from the sun. It is the finest Cauliflower on the market, and we recommend it to the Market Gardeners especially.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, beautifully white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain fit for use for a long time. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development.

EARLY PARIS. An excellent French variety, and very popular among the early sorts in the Paris markets. Heads are large, white, compact, solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT, SELECTED. This is the choicest strain of the popular Erfurt type and noted for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants are very dwarf with solid, pure white heads of excellent quality. When planted in rich soil early in the spring heads 8 to 10 inches in diameter, can be marketed early in July.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25



Carrots—Continued.**DANVERS HALF LONG.**

Admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock breeder, and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planters secure the largest return to the acre, with the least difficulty of harvesting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES.

Foliage finely cut, dark and of medium height, roots slender, smooth, and of a bright orange color, flesh orange becoming yellow towards the center, but with no distinct core. Quality very fine.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

Stock-Feeding.

Für Futterzwecke.

Para Forage.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. The old standby for both stock feeding and table use, either summer or winter. Fed to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above the ground and has a small top. It will grow to a very rich large size on soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Practically the same as the above, except that the color of the flesh is yellow. An excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

Celery.

Bleich-Sellerie.

Apio.



CULTURE. For early celery sow in March or February, in hot beds, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about ¼ inch deep. When fairly out of seed leaf transplant to another bed, thin out to 2 or 3 inches in the row, and leave growing until needed to plant outside. In April plant the field in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart. The soil should be very rich and the plants should be earthed up several times during their growth. Celery needs more water than any other garden crops, and is liable to get soft if not watered sufficiently.

For winter use sow the seed in the latter part of April, or beginning of May, in beds, and transplant in the fields in July. If the roots are to be dug up and put in trenches to bleach, allow two feet between the rows, or if they are to bleach in the same place where grown, allow four feet. When cold weather sets in dig a trench in a high, well drained place, one foot wide, and of a depth of a few inches less than the height of the celery. Set your plants closely in it and cover gradually with straw or hay and earth as the weather gets colder. The top of the trench should be sloping so as to allow the water to run off. One ounce of seed produces 2,500 plants and it takes about 42,000 plants to set one acre if the rows are 2 feet apart.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. This is a beautiful plant of close habit, compact growth, and has straight and vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp and brittle. Its delicate flavor is surpassed by no other variety and moreover it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this seed is selected with special care in France.

AMERICAN. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.00.

FRENCH. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.10; ¼ lb. \$4.00.

WHITE PLUME. This celery is valued because the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are white; by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is completed. It is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor and very early.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART. Very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles Half Dwarf, except when blanched the heart, which is large and full is of a waxy golden yellow. It is entirely solid, of excellent flavor, and keeps well during the winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

BOSTON MARKET. The most popular variety in the market of Boston. It forms a cluster of heads instead of single one and is exceptionally tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

GIANT PASCAL. This is a green leaved variety. It bleaches very quickly after earthing up and is a beautiful yellowish white color, very solid and crisp, and of a sweet flavor which is not equalled by any other variety. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high cultivation this variety will give best satisfaction.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

Celery—Continued.

HALF DWARF. When blanched it is of a yellowish white, making it very ornamental for the table; it is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in height of bunch grown under the same conditions.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

LARGE WHITE SOLID. Of tall growing habit and very handsome in appearance. A splendid pure white variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced and eaten with vinegar. They make an excellent salad. Are used for seasoning meats and flavoring soups.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c

CELERY FOR PROFIT. By Griener. Illustrated. Price 50c.

CELERY PLANTS. We can supply them during June and July. If interested, write us. See page 50.



CELERIAC

Chicory.

Cichorienwurzel.

Achicoria.

LARGE ROOTED OR COFFEE.

A hardy plant introduced from and much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee; large quantities of prepared roots are exported to this country. May be used to good advantage and pay large profit, and its culture is simple. In the fall the roots require to be taken up and cut into small pieces and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use they should be roasted and ground like coffee. Requires similar treatment as carrots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

Collards.**GEORGIA SOUTHERN OR CREOLE.**

This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves the quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c

Chives.

Schnittlauch.

Ceholettas.

The Chives are small and not very important members of the onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere. The leaves are slender and appear very early in the spring, and may be cut several times during the season. They are propagated by seeds and by roots. The Chives make the very best border for beds in the vegetable garden, and are not only useful, but bearing pink flowers and a mass of golden leaves, are ornamental and are equal to the onion for flavoring soups and salads.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; Roots 20c per bunch, 3 for 55c postpaid.

Corn Salad.

Stechsalas.

Macha o Valerinaila

BROAD LEAVED.

Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly at the beginning of autumn and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe winter weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus is accessible even when the deep snow prevails.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c



WATER CRESS

Cress.

Kresse.

Berro.

Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills; cover on a smooth surface at short intervals throughout the season.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

Water Cress.

Brunnen Kresse.

Berro de Fuente.

Is quite distinct from garden cress, and thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

Pop Corn.**WHITE PEARL.**

A common variety having smooth kernels.

WHITE RICE.

A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, resembling rice. Very prolific, and fine for parching. Does not pop as large as Queen's Golden, but is more tender and better flavor.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.

Produces ears in great abundance on stalks nearly six feet high. It pops perfectly white. A single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter.

Prices for all varieties of pop corn.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c

Postage 8c per lb. extra.

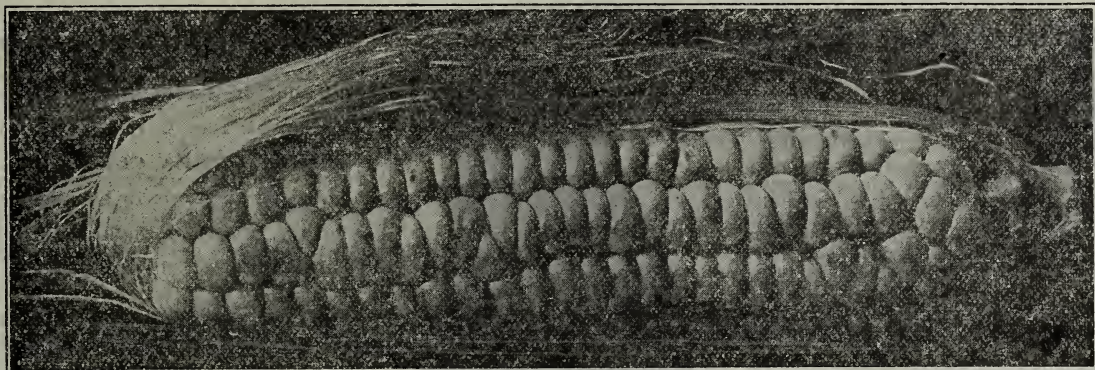
Sweet Corn.

Spise Mais.

Mais Dulce.

Postage of 8 cents per pound must be added in ordering corn sent by mail.—One pound is equal to over three-fourths quart.

CULTURE. All varieties of sweet corn may be sown either in rows four feet apart and the seeds planted about eight inches in the row, or planted in hills at a distance of three or four feet each way, according to the variety grown or the richness of the soil in which it is planted. Sweet Corn should not be planted deeper than one to one and a half inches, as it is liable to rot in the ground. Hoe often, drawing the earth against the stems and breaking off the side shoots. One pound to 275 hills. About one-fourth bushel will plant one acre in drills.



NEW GOLDEN BANTAM

The earliest of all Extremely Early Sweet Corns. The Sweetest: of most Surpassingly Delicious Flavor.

GOLDEN BANTAM is the most tender, sweetest, richest, and best evergreen Sweet Corn in existence. It produces strong, sturdy stalks, growing about four feet high. Is extremely hardy and can be grown from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Each stalk produces three to four fine ears 5 to 6 inches long, having eight rows of sweet kernels. Golden Bantam is the quickest to mature and will give better and quicker results than any other sweet corn we know of. We have found it remarkably free of worms. Don't fail to have some of this splendid corn in your garden next year. By mail: Pkt. 5c; lb. 30c; 2 lb. 45c. By express not prepaid: Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.10.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. This is not a true sweet corn, but on account of its hardness and its round, hard grains it can be planted much earlier than the wrinkled sort sugar corn. The ears are well filled with tender white kernels. It is usually ready a week earlier than the Cory.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c; 2 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs. 70c

WHITE MEXICAN. This new variety of recent introduction is 4 to 5 days earlier than the White Cob Cory and has all the delicious sweetness of Black Mexican, which, before the introduction of this new white corn was said to be the sweetest of all sweet corns. It is a grand acquisition for the market gardener, as well as for the home planter.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. The large extra early Sweet Corn. The ears are 12-rowed, white-cobbed, covered with very large white grains of good quality, and very much larger than the old Cory.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 80c

WHITE COB CORY. Selected for white cob and white kernel from the original and earliest. We offer Northern grown, extra early matured seed. The pure white kernels retain their luscious flavor and splendid appearance even after being cooked.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 80c

EARLY MINNESOTA. This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures earlier, but because of its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 80c

PERRY'S HYBRID. A very fine variety, fully as early as the Minnesota, and having much larger ears, containing each 12 to 14 rows of kernels well filled to the end. The grains are large and pure white, but the cob is reddish.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 80c

CROSBY'S EARLY TWELVE ROWED. A most excellent variety and remarkably early. Ears of medium length, sweet, rich, and delicate.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 80c

EARLY EVERGREEN. Like Stowell's Evergreen, only ten days earlier. Ears large, about 18 inches long, 12 to 16 rowed, and having the identical flavor of the famous Stowell's Evergreen. It remains green a remarkably long time and the kernels retain the sweetness and tenderness which is so characteristic of Stowell's.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 80c

BLACK MEXICAN. The sweetest and most desirable for family use. When dry the kernels are black.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 80c

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This variety is more largely planted than any other, and is the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary and remain for a long time in an edible condition.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 80c

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, one stalk frequently bearing four good ears while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman Corn is its delicious flavor; it is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of sweet corns, and at the same time produces ears of good size.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

Cucumbers.

Gurken.

Pepias.

CULTURE. For early, sow seed in hotbed in small pots and plant out when danger of frost is over. They can be marketed with a gain of six or seven weeks over those sown in the open ground. For general crops drop in hills four to six feet apart, as soon as the weather is warm, ten to twelve seeds in a hill, cover half an inch deep and pat it down with the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects, thin out to three or four plants to a hill. Middle of June to July 1st is the right time to sow for pickles. Pick fruits as soon as big enough to use or the productiveness will be injured. One ounce will plant about 50 hills. Two pounds to one acre.

BUG DEATH kills the bugs.

DAVIS PERFECT. This is one of the very best cucumbers grown, both for forcing and for out of doors. It is slim and symmetrical in shape and from 9 to 12 inches long and of a dark glossy, green color changing to white, without a streak of yellow, only when nearly ripe. It is a most vigorous grower, and resists the disease commonly fatal to cucumbers, and should not be planted less than 5 feet apart. It is a shy seeder, and has very thick flesh making it especially desirable for table use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. This is unquestionably the most popular for general use. When matured is 9 to 12 inches long. Flesh is very solid, crisp and of delicate flavor. The skin is dark green and retains its color for a remarkably long time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EARLY FRAME. Popular both for table and pickling purposes. Growth vigorous, vines very productive, fruit medium size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EVERBEARING. This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit however, is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all others. The vines exhibit at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

COOL AND CRISP. A popular extremely early variety of the White Spine type. Very prolific and produces large numbers of medium sized cucumbers, excellent for table use. The fruit is 6 to 8 inches long, distinctly tapering, with a dark skin thickly set with small knots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EARLY WHITE SPINE. Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. A selection of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early, at the same time makes a long growth—10 to 12 inches. The variety for forcing and early market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EARLY RUSSIAN. One of the earliest in cultivation, resembles the early frame, but is smaller and shorter, being only 4 inches long.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER. A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length is about 5 inches, skin prickly, flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. This is the strain so popular around Chicago for growing under glass. It is the "money maker" among cucumbers, being the earliest and most productive, rich green color throughout its entire length and very straight.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING. Very popular with Chicago market gardeners and grown almost exclusively in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed, has large and prominent spines, color deep green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

SHORT PROLIFIC. A very short variety of the "Frame" type. It is an abundant bearer, and is highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used extensively in New York State.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

BOSTON PICKLING. This variety has rightfully gained great popularity as a pickle. The fruit abundantly borne, averages 4 to 5 inches in length and is of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

PARISIAN PICKLING. A decidedly distinct variety used mostly for making French pickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. While all cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The greatest advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole fence is evident.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN. This variety used exclusively for pickling is a distinct species from the common cucumber. It is a vigorous grower and consequently should be planted 6 feet apart. The fruit is very small, almost round and closely covered with spines.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



COOL AND CRISP.

Endive.

Endivien. Escaroly & Endibia.

Culture the same as lettuce.

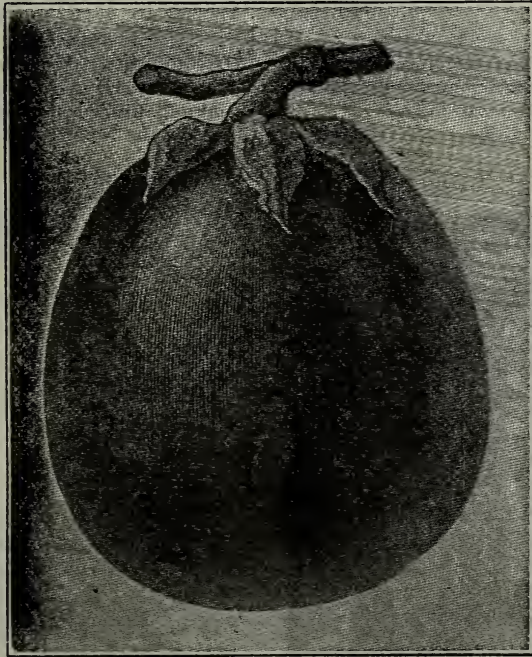
A desirable salad. When bleached by exclusion of the sun, gather all the leaves and tie them for a couple of days. Open after a rain to give them a chance to dry out, as otherwise the leaves begin to rot. The inside will turn into a beautiful yellowish green, making the plant very attractive for salads and garnishing.

Varieties.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Green Curled , the hardy variety.....	5c	15c	40c	\$1.25
Broad Leaved Batavian very thick leaved.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
Moss Curled . Plants compact, large leaves, green and finely divided.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25

Egg Plant.

Eierpflanze. Berenjena.

CULTURE. Sow in hot beds very early in the spring; thin them out as soon as big enough to be handled to 3 or 4 inches each way, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart in very rich warm ground. Do not plant them outside till nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth, and it will take 2 or 3 weeks before they get over it. Hoe often and hill up gradually till they blossom. One ounce to 1,500 plants.

**NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS.**

This variety has about superseded all others both for market and home garden; a favorite everywhere. Our stock is extra selected direct from the best growers in New Jersey.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00

EARLY LONG PURPLE.

This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive; fruit long and of superior quality.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c

Garlic.

Knoblauch.

Ajo.

The garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Write for prices on large lots.

Lb. 15c

Horse Radish.

Meerrettig.

Rabano Rústico.

Horse radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the root.

CULTURE. Mark off rows 2½ feet apart in rich moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, the small end down. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

See page 10.

Small roots 20c per dozen; 85c per 100, post-paid. If wanted in quantity, ask for special prices.

Kale or Borecole.

Krauskohl oder Blatterkohl.

Col rizida.

DWARF GREEN GERMAN.

Sow in the spring for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy prolific, flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c

DWARF PURPLE GERMAN.

A variety of the preceding, and identical with it, except in color, which is a beautiful deep purple.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c

TALL GREEN CURLED OR SCOTCH.

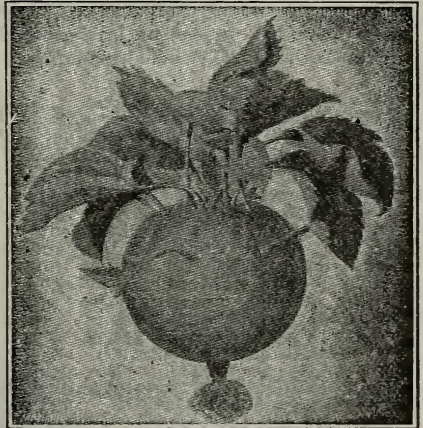
This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy and is much improved by frost. Two feet high.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c

Kohl-Rabi.**CULTURE.**

Sow in the spring in row 38 inches afterwards thin out to 8 or 10 inches in the row The edible part is a turnip shaped bulb, formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small as it is the

very tender and delicate; but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.



Varieties.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Early White Vienna. The earliest and best for forcing.....	5c	20c	50c
Early Purple Vienna. Both Vienna Kohl-rabis are very tender and excellent for table use.	5c	20c	50c
White Giant. A good sort of Summer and Autumn.....	5c	10c	30c
Purple Giant. Differs from the preceding in color only.....	5c	10c	30c

Leek.

Porree oder Lauch.

Puerro.

CULTURE. A hardy species of onion, sown in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. One ounce to 1,000 plants.

LARGE LONDON OR SCOTCH FLAG.

This leek, aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30; lb. \$1.00

Lettuces.

Salat

Lechuga



BIG BOSTON LETTUCE

CULTURE. Lettuce is grown under glass during the winter months and brings a fair profit. For general crops sow as soon as the ground is open, in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches in the rows. As they do best when growing quickly, the soil should be rich and well worked. The seed may be sown every two weeks. If wanted as a cut salad, sow thickly in rows, or broadcast, and cut when needed. One ounce to 80 ft. drill; 4 lbs. to an acre. One ounce to 3,000 plants.

Early and Forcing Varieties.

BIG BOSTON. This variety resembles the well known Boston Market but produces heads almost double the size and matures a week later. Endures hot weather exceedingly well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

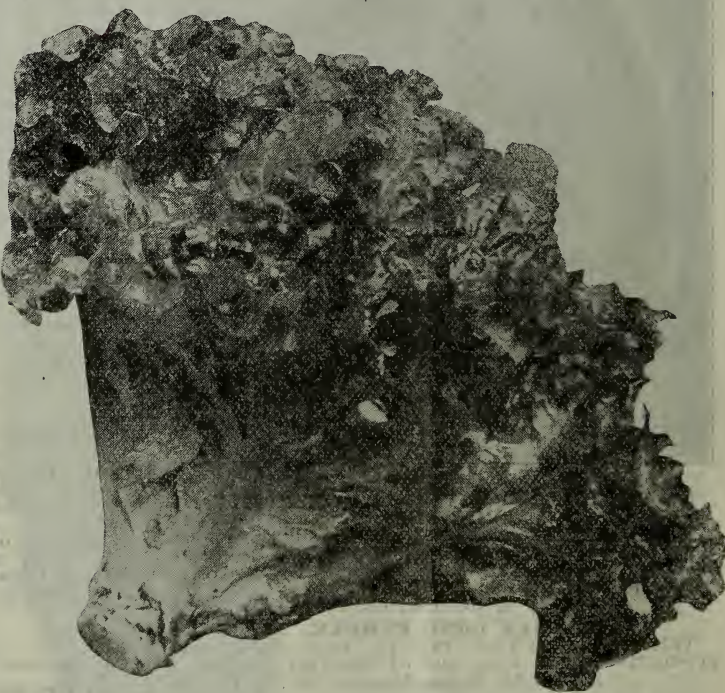
WHITE SEEDED TENNIS BALL. One of the best varieties of headed cabbage lettuce for growing under glass. Very hardy, with thick, crisp, and tender leaves. Forms a compact head under glass, but unless planted very early is apt to be loose in the open air. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

GRAND RAPIDS. For greenhouse forcing this variety has few equals. It is of quick growth, little liable to rot, and can stand some days after being cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large yellowish green leaves which are slightly crimped, blistered and rather thin. Is a good shipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

MAY KING. The best Butterhead lettuce for forcing, as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy and therefore can be planted very early in the spring. It makes a quick growth, forming when mature, attractive heads measuring 10 to 20 inches across. The outside leaves are tightly folded, making the plant practically all head. It has a rich buttery flavor which is delicious. We recommend it particularly to Market Gardeners, as the tightly folded heads carry well, and will out-sell any other. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

Loose-Head or Cutting Varieties.

The best of these is the Black Seeded Simpson. It produces even larger bunches of leaves than the popular Curled or Silesia Curled Simpson, and remains in good condition longer before running to seed. For late summer use, after the season for head lettuce is passed, we would especially recommend the Early Prizehead. This variety forms large, loose heads, with finely curled leaves, lightly tinged with brown. It grows to large size and will stand for a considerable time before running to seed.



SIMPSON LETTUCE

Varieties.		Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Black Seeded Simpson.	Good for forcing as well as outside culture.....	5c	10c	25c	75c
Early Curled Simpson.	Highly recommended for general culture.....	5c	10c	25c	75c
Early Curled Silesian.	The old favorite. Golden leaves with finely curled edges.	5c	10c	25c	75c
Early Prizehead.	Good variety, bright green, tinged with brownish red..	5c	10c	25c	75c

Lettuces—Continued.

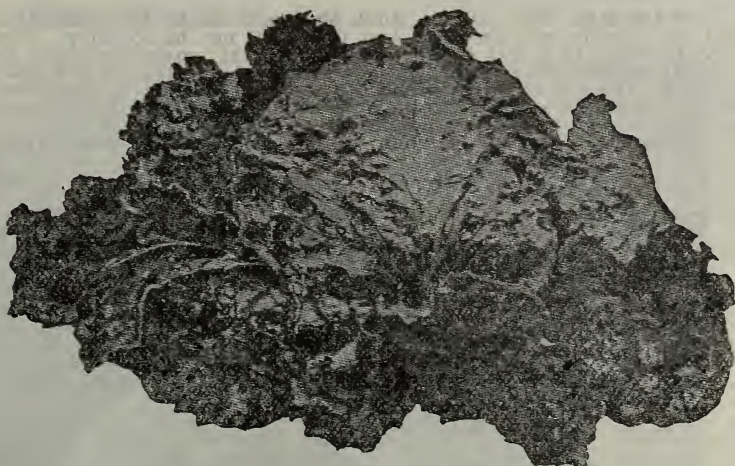
Barteldes' Denver Market.

It is an early variety of head lettuce either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color and is very slow to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of head lettuce now grown. Buy from us and get the true stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

Hanson.

The heads are of a very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves; heads weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds and measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Color green outside and white within; free from any bitter, unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use.



HANSON

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EARLY CABBAGE OR DUTCH BUTTERHEAD. Produces the greenish white, large heads of extra quality; remarkably tender and crisp, sure to head, of quick growth. It is one of the best for forcing and also for summer use, as it is slow to shoot seeds and resists heat well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

All Seasons.

All Seasons Lettuce is a distinct black seeded variety forming splendid solid heads of a light silvery green color. These heads are large and will "stand" longer before going to seed than those of any other Butterhead variety. The leaves are of a rich yellow color, crisp, tender, and of mild flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

California Cream

Butter.

Heads large, round and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are glossy green, masked with small brown spots; the inner leaves are of a rich color. Medium early, and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality is very good.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Cos or Celery Lettuce.

The Cos Lettuce is distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, which usually fold in to loose sugar-loaf shaped

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER

heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness, and delicate flavor they are becoming more and more popular in this country.

Paris White Cos.

This is an excellent variety, although it is not quite as early as the "Express" Cos. It forms large, light green plants, well folded and quite solid. The interior is well blanched, and of a crisp, fine flavor, although the flavor is somewhat stronger than that of the preceding sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

BE SURE TO GET A COPY OF THE BARTELDES' FARM GUIDE.

This book contains 186 pages of the most useful information about all farm topics,
OFFERED FREE UNDER NOVELTIES.

Musk Melons.

Zucker Melonen.

Melon almizelena o cantalu.

CULTURE. The soil for Musk Melons must be light, rich and sandy, for if grown on a heavy soil the quality will be poor, and they will not be so early. When there is no danger of frost drop 8 to 10 seeds in a hill 6 feet apart, each way, covering about three-fourths inch deep. As soon as a plant commences to run, thin out to 3 best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. Ash or air-slacked lime sifted on the young plants while the dew is on is good to keep insects out. One ounce will plant about sixty hills, and it takes 3 pounds to one acre.

Deduct 15c per pound when 5 pounds or more of one variety are ordered not prepaid.

Green

Fleshed



THE ROCKY FORD

This melon, grown first in Rocky Ford, Colorado, has in a few years acquired a national reputation. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging from 4½ to 5 inches in length. It is a most delicious flavor, is very fine and smooth grained, has flesh of light green color throughout when ripe. Our seed comes from Rocky Ford where this melon is raised so extensively and from where carloads upon carloads are shipped out every season.

Genuine Rocky Ford seed, grown under our personal supervision in Colorado.

Kansas grown seed, an excellent strain.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c

MONTREAL MARKET. This variety is nearly round, flattened at the ends, and very regularly ribbed; skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape and uniformly grow to a very large size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EXTRA EARLY CITRON. Earlier than any other cantalope, large, showy, and of fine flavor. This variety will also be found profitable by all market gardeners, and desirable also in the private garden until late varieties become fit for use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

"OKLAHOMA" CANTALOUPE. This variety is similar to the Rocky Ford, equal in flavor, but of larger size. The originator of the melon writes to us as follows: "In placing the Oklahoma Cantaloupe before the public you need not hesitate to mention its blight-proof nature, as it certainly surpasses any one of the melon family in this particular feature; for shipping or eating qualities it certainly is unexcelled."

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

NETTED GEM. Practically the same as the "Rocky Ford." It has become one of the most popular of small, or basket melons. The description of the Rocky Ford is also to be applied to this variety. We offer an exceptionally fine stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

CASABA, OR LARGE PERSIAN. Long, oval shaped, skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

JERSEY BUTTON JENNY LIND. This is the leading melon among truckers of the East, particularly in New Jersey, where it is grown largely for the markets of Philadelphia and other cities. Its uniform size, fine quality and early ripening makes it a most desirable variety, which we can heartily recommend. A peculiar characteristic of this sort is the distinct nub or button, which grows out of the blossom end, and the flesh of which is concentrated sweetness. Not all fruits have this button, but the majority will show it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

THE HACKENSACK OR TURK'S CAP. The most popular variety of musk melon grown for market by gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It attains a large size, is round in shape, flattened at the ends; it is of most delicate flavor and wonderfully productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years this strain has been developed so that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

NETTED NUTMEG. We consider this the very best variety in cultivation. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive, fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor.

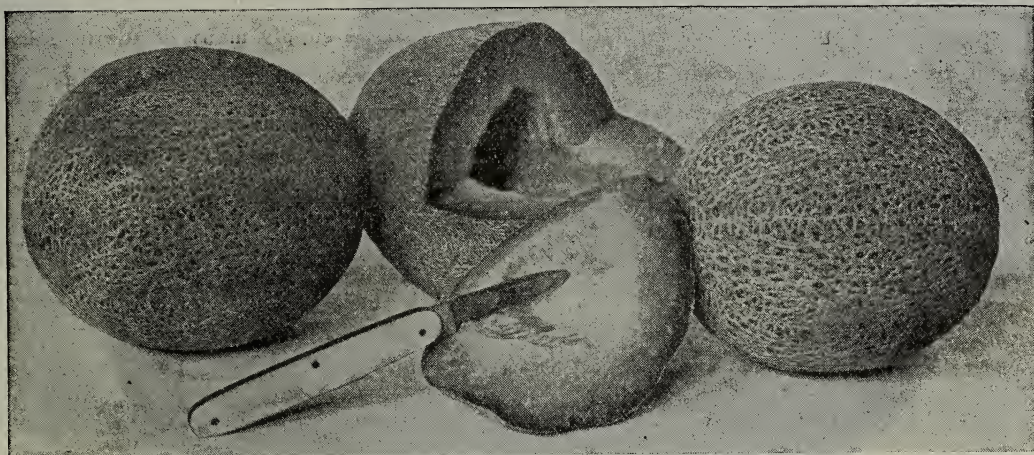
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

BAY VIEW. A large, prolific and finely flavored green-fleshed melon. It is larger than the Casaba, but not quite so pointed at the ends. A very showy variety and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

Musk Melons—Continued.

Yellow-Fleshed Varieties.



NEW MUSK MELON, BURRELL'S GEM.

It was hard to beat the Rocky Ford, and yet it has been done. The new variety has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness and flavor that can hardly be surpassed. The flesh is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, the rind is heavily netted, slightly ribbed, and very thin. The melons grow to an average size of six inches in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weigh about 2 pounds apiece.

They are ideal shipping melons, and, notwithstanding the thin rind, have stood shipment from Colorado to New York in perfection. The Burrell Gem has brought more money in the open market than any other variety. A crate containing a dozen melons sold for one dollar in carload lots, and frequently a dozen melons are picked from one hill.

We recommend this new melon very highly and encourage extensive planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c

HOODOO MELON. See Novelties.

EMERALD GEM. This is a variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin is, while ribbed, perfectly smooth and of deep emerald green color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM. The great popularity which this melon has attained is due mainly to its luscious spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, and of a dark green color and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

PAUL ROSE. A cross of Osage and Netted Gem, and best of the salmon, or red-fleshed sorts. Flesh unusually thick, firm and delicious; well netted and fine for market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

KHIVA OR WINTER MUSK MELON. Musk melon for Christmas dinner. You can have such and from your own garden, if you plant Khiva. It is the most delicately flavored winter keeping melon we have ever eaten. The skin is firm, with a grayish color, green slightly mottled. Is of egg shape and weighs 12 to 30 pounds. Not real delicious until November and later. They keep nicely until January.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

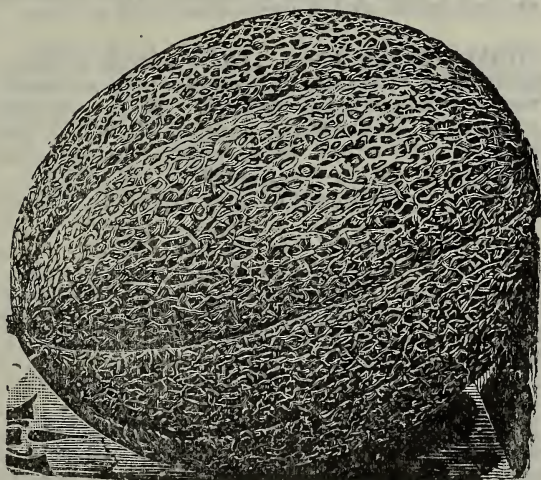
PEACH OR GARDEN LEMON. The fruit is about the size of a large peach oval-shaped and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but they soon become mellow, not sweet, and have a rich flavor, but for sweet pickles, pies, or preserving, they are superb.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.20

BANANA. An entirely distinct variety, bearing long slender banana-like fruit. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

ADMIRAL TOGO. An orange-fleshed melon combining the qualities of the Defender and the Rocky Ford. An ideal table and basket melon.



DEFENDER

DEFENDER. A splendid variety. It is one of the very best yellow-fleshed sorts and in some respects is far superior to any of this class. The fruit is medium sized, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, finely grained, and of a rich, deep yellow color. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color hard and firm, so that one can remove the edible portion with a spoon, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. The vine is vigorous and very productive, fruit, because of the hard, firm rind, keeps and bears shipment remarkably well. One of the most desirable of the yellow-fleshed sort, either for the home or the market garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

Water Melons.

Wassermelonen.

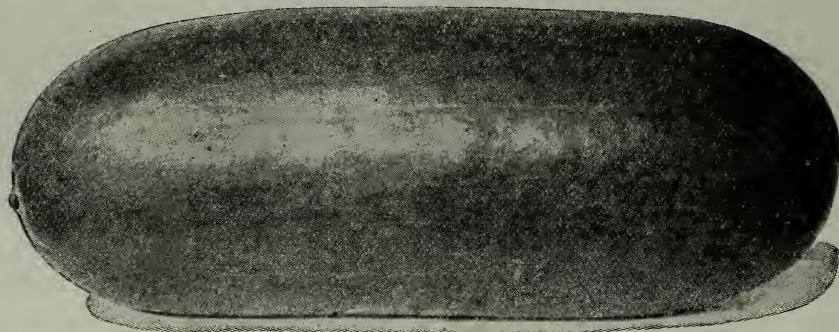
Sanhios

We grow Water Melons on a very large scale and are in a position to offer the very best seed at reduced prices.

Melon seed has been one of our specialties for years and we supply many of the leading seed houses of the country.

If you are in the market for a large quantity of melon seeds, be sure and ask us for special prices.

CULTURE. The same as for Musk Melon except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart. One ounce for 30 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.



TOM WATSON

TOM WATSON. In the last few years this melon has become immensely popular. The average size fruit of this variety reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches long and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a dark mottled green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping long distances. For the home or for the market garden or for shipping it is a money-maker for the growers. The seed we offer is of the very best strain.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

HALBERT HONEY. Originally grown in Texas, it comes to us from the East, where owing to its superb qualities, it has won a reputation in an incredibly short time. The melons are oblong of form, symmetrically rounded at both ends. The skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. They are, however, the best melons for home use and nearby markets. The flesh is of a beautiful crimson color, of luscious flavor and entirely free from strings. Try Halbert Honey this year.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

ICING OR ICE RIND. Solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequalled in good qualities but not a good shipper. There are two types, light skinned and dark skinned, but the light may be a few days earlier. In ordering please state which you prefer.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c

SWEET HEART. An excellent melon. Vine vigorous, productive, and ripens its fruit early. Fruit is large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin but very firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid, very tender, melting and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c

ALABAMA SWEET. A long melon with dark skin and red flesh. One of the first to come into market, is good growth and will bear longer than any other varieties. It has light seeds, is of good size though not ungainly, and is a first class shipper. Raised extensively in Texas, where it brings extra prices.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c

DIXIE. This new and desirable variety of Southern origin is a cross between Kolb's Gem and the Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and the long keeping qualities of the former, combined with the great productiveness, high flavor and freedom from stringiness of the latter. Color of the skin dark green, striped with a lighter shape, making it very attractive; rind thin, but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c

GYPSY OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. The melon is long, smooth, distinctly striped with light, mottled and wavy dark green stripes. Flesh bright scarlet, and very sugary. Notwithstanding its thin rind it will stand shipping well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c

COLE'S EARLY. This is an extra early melon, maturing fully a week or more in advance of any other variety. The melons are oval in form, small in size and handsomely striped with light and dark green. The fruits are of good quality and it is a very desirable variety for localities where the season is short.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c

CUBAN QUEEN. A large and solid variety; rind very thin and strong; ripens very close to the rind; skin striped with light and dark green. Vines strong, healthy, and of vigorous growth; very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender, melting, luscious, crisp and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper, stands shipping well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c

CITRON. For preserving. Rind striped and marbled with light green, flesh white and solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

BLACK SPANISH. Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds. Has a very thin rind and a rich sugary flavor.

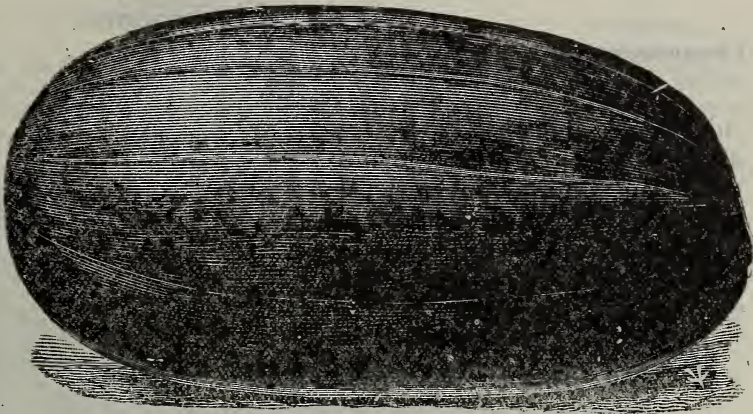
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c

The Rocky Ford.



The famous Water Melon is in a fair way to become as popular as the Canteloupe of the same name. Fruit is of large size, oblong in shape, averaging eighteen to twenty inches in length to ten to twelve inches in diameter. The appearance is handsome, the flesh is a bright scarlet with a flavor which is superbly delicious. Unfortunately the skin is too tender to admit of shipping to any great distance, but its other excellent qualities make it the most desirable for home use and for selling in nearby markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c



ROCKY FORD.

GRAY MONARCH. The skin is mottled gray color, shape long, flesh bright crimson, and of sweet, delicious flavor. One of the most productive and popular varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

ICEBERG. Similar to Kolb's Gem, but distinctly darker and the skin, where it rests on the ground, is rich yellow instead of white as in that variety. It has a very firm, hard rind, and is a good shipper. The flesh is of deep coloring, very tender and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

ICE CREAM. One of the best Watermelons, solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

JONES' JUMBO. The shape is round, color green, with faint lighter stripes; deep red meat, surpassing all other varieties in flavor. As a market melon it sells very rapidly and for high prices.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

KENTUCKY WONDER. In shape it is oblong, skin dark green, marbled in stripes of light green. The flesh is of a beautiful scarlet color, crisp and of rich sugary flavor. It is always firm and never mealy. Attains an average weight of 30 to 40 pounds.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

"KING AND QUEEN" WINTER WATER-MELON. Average weight 25 pounds. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center, seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable winter melon in the world. It is very hardy, a good drouth resister, and does well in any soil which grows melons; never sets an imperfect specimen on its vines, and ripens every melon in less than 120 days. It is a prize-taker everywhere. These melons have been shipped to market as late as December. Ripens on the vines the third week in August and does not change its condition for ninety days if not bruised. The shell is very hard and the melon ripens to within one-eighth of an inch of it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. \$1.00

KLECKLEY SWEETS. This melon is dark green, the flesh is scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large, solid heart, which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary, and of such texture that it leaves no string of pulp whatever in eating.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

CHILEAN. This melon originated near Los Angeles, Calif., where it is extensively grown. It has a very attractive appearance, being nearly round, with dark green rind and black stripes extending from end to end. The flesh is bright red, solid, sweet and melting, leaving no pulp in the mouth. Seeds white; skin one-quarter of an inch thick, very strong, excellent for shipping. Try it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD. This is one of the largest melons grown. It resembles the striped gypsy in color, but grows larger.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

KOLB'S GEM. The vines are remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round and slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and very light green. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper and very good for shipping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Size large, flavor good. Rind thick, dark in color, best for garden culture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

MOUNTAIN SPROUT. An early long striped melon, well suited to distant markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A very early variety, medium and uniform size. The skin is smooth, with narrow white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red, or pink, very sweet and delicious.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

PRIDE OF GEORGIA. A much better table variety than the Kolb Gem, though not so good a shipper, owing to the exceeding thinness and tenderness of the rind.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

SEMINOLE. It is extra early, enormously productive, extra large and of most delicious flavor. It is of two distinct colors, gray and light green. The gray color predominates, about one-fourth of the melons being the light green color. Melons of both colors are found on the same vines.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

TRIUMPH. Triumph is a cross between the Duke Jones and the Kolb's Gem, have the same handsome green color of the former and the fine shipping qualities of the latter, but infinitely superior in flavor and grows much larger than either.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

KANSAS STOCK OR COLORADO PRESERVING MELON. A boon to the dry land farmer. This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size, rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. One of our best sellers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

Mushrooms.

Champignonbrut.

Seta.

Mushrooms can be grown wherever there is a cellar or a close shed, in which an even temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees can be maintained and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse manure for making the beds can be obtained. You can have these delicious fungi, considered one of the finest delicacies, by getting good spawn from us and by following the directions given in our book, "How to Grow Mushrooms," price 10c, postpaid.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN.

1 brick.	40c
2 bricks.	70c
4 bricks.	\$1.30



MUSHROOMS

Mustard.

Senf.

Mostaza.

Varieties.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Giant Curled Southern. Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard; flavor sweet and pungent.	5c	10c	20c	60c
Ostrich Plume. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Is especially good as a salad and as greens, equal to spinach. The growth of leaves makes it a very ornamental plant.	5c	10c	20c	60c
Chinese. A very hardy variety. Leaves are large, thick and deeply savoyed with broad white mid-rib.	5c	10c	20c	60c
Black or Brown. The common, small seeded variety. More pungent than the white.	5c	10c	15c	40c
White English. Leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow.	5c	10c	15c	40c

Nasturtiums.

Kupuzinerkresse.

Capuchina.

The seeds while young and succulent are pickled and used as capers. The plants are also highly ornamental; the tall variety makes an excellent screen or covering for unsightly places in the garden. Do not sow until the ground is warm.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Tall Nasturtium	5c	15c	35c
Dwarf Nasturtium	5c	15c	40c

Okra or Gumbo.

Safran.

Quimbombo.

One ounce will plant 100 hills.

CULTURE. Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and, when the plants are three inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hot bed and transplanted afterwards. The young green seed pods of this plant are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC.

Short podded and productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

TALL.

Grows to a height of five feet. Pods usually eight ridged and about 6 inches long.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

WHITE VELVET.

It is very distinct in appearance, and unlike other varieties the pod is not ridged but is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf and of compact, branching growth; the pods are of extra large size and produce in great abundance.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c



TALL OKRA

Onions.

Zwiebeln.

Cebollos.

We make a specialty of onion seed and handle it extensively. We grow a large portion of our seed ourselves and have it grown under our supervision. Our seed is grown from choice selected bulbs and can be relied upon. We make special prices to gardeners and others using seed in large quantities. The picture below shows one of our large fields in California.



FIELD OF ONIONS.

CULTURE. The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich loamy soil, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling the ground with a rake; sow thickly in rows a quarter of an inch deep, and one foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of the spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 to 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or collect it about the growing bulb. When ripe, pull and dry thoroughly before storing. As maggots are the worst enemies of an onion patch, commercial fertilizers are better to use than manures, which originate maggots. One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.

American Yellow Varieties.

PRIZETAKER. This handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions, which are annually imported into the United States from Spain and sold by confectioners and fruiterers in our large cities at from 25 to 50 cents each, and even higher. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size. The outside skin is of a greenish yellow color, while the flesh is white, sweet and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.

The true Southport Onions are very handsome Globes of superior quality. They are excellent keepers, uniform in size and form, and command higher market prices than any other kind. We highly recommend the Yellow Globe. It ripens a little earlier than the red, grows to an average size of two to three inches in diameter and has all the good qualities mentioned above.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and of a mild flavor, skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

FLAT YELLOW DANVERS.

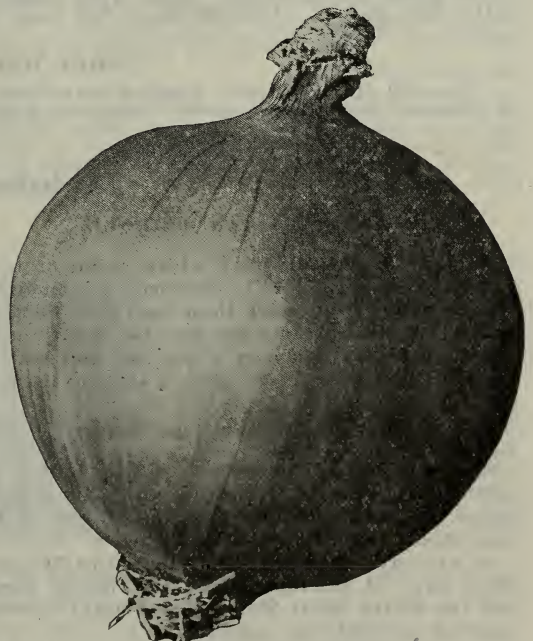
Same as Globe Danvers, except in shape.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10

OREGON YELLOW DANVERS.

It is a cross between the Flat and the Globe, one of the best keepers for our Western climate.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25



PRIZETAKER ONION

Onions—Continued.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This fine onion is extra large and sure to make a good crop. This onion is of special merit because of its excellent keeping qualities, bulbs remain in excellent condition until almost a year after they are harvested.

The advantage of this is easily seen, especially by the Southern growers. In shape and form they resemble somewhat the round Yellow Danvers, but the former are heavier in every case. The skin is quite thin and bright reddish brown, while the flesh is solid, crisp and mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.00

American White Varieties.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.

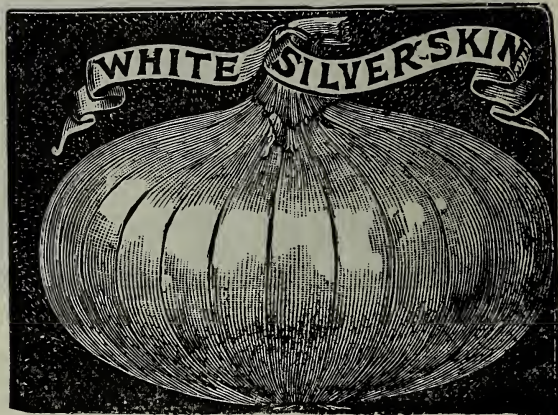
Yield abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

WHITE SILVERSKIN OR PORTUGAL.

A mild, pleasant flavored variety, admirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50



NEW HARDY WINTER ONION.

This variety can be sown in the fall, and will live over winter in the open ground, unprotected and will continue growing in the spring, when it will make handsome bunch onions from two to three weeks earlier than any onion sets. Think of this tremendous advantage! Besides saving you the trouble of planting onion sets this variety will be ready for market while your neighbors are waiting for their sets to get ready.

When fully grown the onions somewhat resemble the White Bermuda in shape, only growing much larger. The keeping quality of this variety is very remarkable; one of our growers showed us perfect specimens from September, which are still in excellent, faultless condition in August.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

American Red Varieties.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT.

This variety ripens about 10 days earlier than the large Wethersfield and is rather smaller in size, but close grained and heavy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.

A large globe-shaped onion, with small neck and rich red color; a splendid keeper and of extra fine quality. It matures a few days later than the Red Wethersfield.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large, deep red, thick, nearly round, fine grained, of pleasant flavor and a good yielder. It ripens in September and keeps well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25

Italian Varieties.

GIANT ITALIAN TRIPOLI.

A large, beautiful, pure white onion of mild, excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal, but to attain their full size the plant should be started very early in a hot bed and set out in rich soil. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

EARLY WHITE QUEEN.

Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of their growth.

It will produce ripe onions in 100 to 110 days from date of sowing. Both the White Queen and the Extra Early Barletta are highly recommended for pickling purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.

We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety. The onions are of attractive shape with silvery white skin and flesh of a most agreeable flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

EL PASO.

A variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of 6 inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound, flavored very mildly. Our seed of this variety comes direct from Mexico. Skin of the onion generally white, but sometimes mixed with red and yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA.

It is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety under cultivation. The onions are of a pure paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one inch to one and one-half inch in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

Onions—Continued.

BERMUDA ONION SEED IMPORTED
FROM TENERIFFE.

In growing onions the quality of the seed is of greatest importance. Our seed is grown by the best grower in Teneriffe and is the best to be had.

WHITE BERMUDA.

This valuable onion is especially adapted to the Southern states and is the most profitable of all varieties of onions for the grower. Ease of cultivation, large size and mildness of flavor make it the most valuable of this type. The White Bermuda is a selection from the original Red Bermuda, and preferred to all others by growers in the South. We offer seeds obtained direct from the Isle of Teneriffe, one of the Canary Isles, the home of the Bermuda onion.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.

Teneriffe Grown. This is a large, pure white, flat onion. In the South, especially Texas, during the last few years, it has become so popular that there has not been enough seed to meet the demand. It grows to a good size early and is the mildest and sweetest of all onions. It is the finest slicing onion for the home garden. True seed very scarce.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50

Onion Sets. Steckzwiebeln.

For bushel prices please see our Pink List.

Prices are subject to market fluctuations. When you want large quantities ask for market prices.

Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the top or Button Sets, which are 28 pounds per bushel.

We are selling Onion Sets, as well as everything else by the pound; believe our customers will find this more satisfactory than the quart method. A pound of Onion Sets is equal to about a quart.

When wanted by mail add 8 cents per pound.

RED BOTTOM. Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the large Red Wethersfield variety, and thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are used precisely as top onions and set them out in the spring instead of sowing seed.

Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

YELLOW BOTTOM. Identical with the preceding except in color. They are used in the same manner and are produced from the seeds of the Yellow Danvers variety.

Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

WHITE BOTTOM.

The seed or the White Silver Skin or White Portugal variety is used to produce white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow but produce beautiful white onions early in the season.

Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 85c

RED TOP OR BUTTON.

Produce no seed but instead a small number of bulbs or onions about the size of acorns on top of the stock. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from the seed.



The large onion produces the top onion and the little top onion produces the larger onion.

Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25

WINTER TOP. This variety has been lately advertised by Eastern houses as "Perennial Tree

or Egyptian Onion," at high prices. We tried it and found it to be our old and long-known Set, which are only good for early bunch onions, making no bulbs. If once set, they will come up year after year without any winter protection. The set grows on the top of the stalks. Should be planted in fall.

Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c

POTATO ONION. Produces a quantity of young bulbs on parent root, which should be planted early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart in the row, and covered one inch deep. They should be earthed up like potatoes as they continue to grow.

Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25

WHITE MULTIPLIER.

These are of a pure silvery white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a cluster from a single bulb plant. It is of excellent quality and size for bunching green, or can be ripened for use as pickling onions; for this latter purpose can be grown much more economically than from the seed. Their most important quality is extreme earliness, being ready for market from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of other onion sets.

Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25

SHALLOTS. Used extensively in Germany. Valuable for an early crop. They grow in clusters; very productive and of a mild and sweet flavor.

Lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25

Petersille.

CULTURE. Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, 3 or 4 weeks elapse sometimes before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

**DWARF PERFECTION**

PLAIN LEAVED. This is the hardest variety, foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong parsley flavor and much preferred in French cooking.

Pastinake.

CULTURE. They do the best in deep rich sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants 6 to 8 to the foot. As they are improved by frost, a part of the crop should be left in the ground for spring use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, 5 pounds an acre.

MAGNUM BONUM. A very fine and greatly improved strain of the Hollow Crown, which we can recommend to all market gardeners as a money maker. The roots are smooth, not so long as those of the standard sort, somewhat thicker in diameter and much more easily pulled. A heavy cropper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

Parsley.**Perejil.**

DWARF PERFECTION. This new Parsley well deserves the name of perfection. It combines a highly decorative appearance with a fine delicate flavor and is very desirable for planting as a border around flower beds.

The plant, if properly transplanted and given space for development, will form a symmetrical half-globe shaped bush from 6 to 8 inches high and about 10 inches across. The color is a delightful green and the leaves are attractively curled.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. The green leaves are finely cut and curled, and of dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

HAMBURG TURNIP ROOTED OR GERMAN PARSLEY. The root resembles a small parsnip and is the edible part of this sort; extensively used for flavoring soups.

NEW EMERALD. The plants are dwarf and of compact growth. The leaves are of a handsome bright green color, and very finely crimped and curled. It is very ornamental and commands high prices in Western markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

Parsnips.**Chirivia.**

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWNED. The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productiveness.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

Peas.**Arvejas.****Erbsen.**

When ordering Peas to be forwarded by mail be sure to add postage at rate of 8c per pound.

CULTURE. Peas can be grown in every garden, but for the earliest varieties a light, warm, moderately rich soil is most suitable. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted till it is warmer, or they will rot. Sow in single or double rows from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches deep. For a succession sow every ten days up to July. Sow one quart to 50 feet drilled; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre.



GRADUS OR PROSPERITY. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is also nearly as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. It is hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring, along with smooth peas.

The vine grows to a height of about 30 inches. The pods are of a light green color and measure 4 inches or more in length, being as large as Telephone and equally as well filled with luscious peas—8 to 10 in a pod. The peas are of first class table quality and retain their color and attractive appearance after cooking. It is a grand pea in all respects.

Large Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.50

ALASKA. A variety of remarkable earliness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. The color of the dried pea is green. It ripens evenly; one picking will nearly clean off the crop. Advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

**EXTRA EARLY GRADUS**

Peas—Continued.**Early Smooth Varieties.**

PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY. The market garden-er's favorite. For illustration and description see Novelties.

FIRST AND BEST. This is a reliable early cropper of the hardy smooth seed variety. Not quite as early as Alaska. Pkt. 5c; 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00

TOM THUMB. Fine, bushy, growing to a height of 10 inches; foliage heavy; productive; matures in 36 days after sprouting.

Pkt. 5c; 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

Early Wrinkled Varieties.**AMERICAN WONDER.**

The vine grows 8 to 10 inches high and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturing it is among the earliest, ripening in about 50 days from germination. It is among the first of the early green wrinkled sorts.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.

Robust and vigorous in growth, very prolific, producing a profusion of long handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific with large pods with more green peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. Seeds green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height 12 inches.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

PREMIUM GEM.

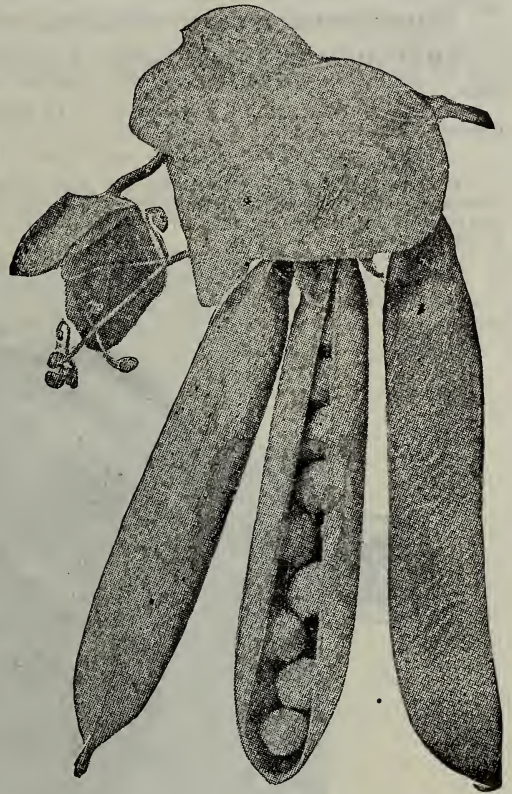
An improvement on the Little Gem, being larger and more productive. Early in maturing, very luscious in flavor and highly recommended. Try it.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.

Very popular with the canners on account of its heavy yields. The vines are from 2 to 2½ feet tall and very uniform. Pods are of medium size but remarkably well filled with peas of fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25



AMERICAN WONDER.

Main Crop Varieties.**DWARF CHAMPION.**

This is a dwarf-growing strain of the popular Champion of England, which for many years has been considered the Standard Pea for main crop and summer use. The stocky vines grow only two feet high and set large well-filled pods very freely. In warm soils and locations this dwarf type will give better results than the tall strain.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

BLISS EVERBEARING.

The vines attain a height of 2½ to 3 feet; foliage large; the pods will average 3 to 4 inches in length, each pod producing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

A most popular and extremely productive second early pea, which has been valued for many years as the standard variety for summer use. Vines are of strong growth and very productive of large, well-filled pods. The flavor of the peas is delicious. Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

IMPROVED STRATAGEM.

Seeds green, wrinkled; middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows vigorously and showing vine of branching habits; heavily laden with immense pods containing 10 to 12 peas of large size; height 1½ feet.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

TELEPHONE.

This variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It bears splendid peas of the finest quality and excellent, sugary flavor; vine very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per plant; the pods are of a large size and closely packed with from 8 to 10 large delicious peas.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

This famous New England Pea has given great satisfaction. It grows from 18 inches to 2 feet high and has grand pods, well filled with large peas of excellent flavor. Its robust growth, enormous productiveness and superior appearance make it a favorite.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

YORKSHIRE HERO.

Maturing after the premium Gem, but the vines are of a much stronger habit. It is hardy, productive, and of superior flavor.

Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

Peas—Continued.

Marrowfats and Sugar Peas.

BLACKEYE MARROWFAT. A very productive variety of strong growth, requiring much space. If grown in the garden brushwood or poles are necessary. Matures in 80 days after germination.

WHITE MARROWFAT. Very similar to the Blackeye Marrowfat, except that it does not have black eyes.

GRAY SUGAR. (Edible pods.) A splendid variety with edible pods. It grows medium high, and is remarkable for its prolific character. The pods are flat and crooked, and contain 5 to 6 peas.

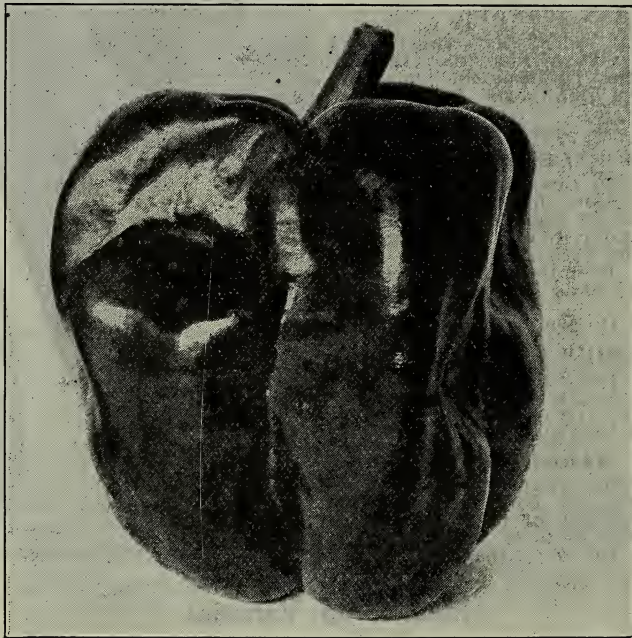
Note.—If you are in need of peas in large quantities write us. We will make prices that will please you.

Pfeffer.

CULTURE. Peppers should be started in a hot bed in February or March, and not planted outside until the ground is warm, and there is no more danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Hoe often and keep the weeds down. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

Pepper.

Pimiento.



CHINESE GIANT.

CHINESE GIANT. One of the very best and largest mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautifully rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor, all lead us to recommend it very highly. Its strong bushy plants are heavily loaded with large fruits, which are produced throughout the season. A very unusual variety worthy of the highest recommendation.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.25

NEAPOLITAN, LARGE EARLY.

It combines extreme earliness with a most prolific character, and is now the earliest large fruited pepper in cultivation. The first fruits are ready for market the last week in June.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.25

SMALL RED CHILI.

Fruit about 2 inches long and 2-5 of an inch in diameter; red and very hot.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c

CHILI PEQUIN.

A small cherry, very hot variety, growing wild in Texas. Used for Pepper Vinegar and general culinary purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

SWEET SPANISH.

An excellent rather late variety. Very mild, thin skinned and fruit rather long.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c

PROCOPP'S GIANT OR ELEPHANT'S TRUNK.

This variety produces large, long, thick-fleshed peppers of a brilliant scarlet color. The flesh is fully ½ inch thick and of a slightly pungent flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c

MONSTROUS OR MAMMOTH.

Of cylindrical form, 6 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter. When ripe, the fruit is of a beautiful coral red, sweet and thick fleshed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c

RUBY KING.

Fruit of a bright red color, 6 to 7 inches long by about 4 inches through. They are remarkably pleasant and mild in flavor and can be eaten sliced with vinegar, like tomatoes. The best for making mangoes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c

GOLDEN DAWN.

It resembles the popular Bell Pepper in shape. It is of a most beautiful golden yellow color, and of a very handsome appearance, both in growth and upon the table.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c

LONG RED CAYENNE.

This fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from 2 to 3 inches long and from ¼ to 1 inch thick. Very pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c

CELESTIAL.

This pepper has two uses, being both ornamental and edible. The profusely bearing plants produce fruits of constantly changing color. When young they are a creamy yellow and as they mature they become a vivid scarlet. The bushes are an ornament to any garden and the peppers are fine for pickling.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c

LARGE RED CHILI.

This pepper is slightly larger than the Red Cayenne, being 3 inches long and 1 inch thick. The fruit is bright red, very hot and fiery, and ripens early. It is used for making the famous Mexican Chili.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.

A very large pepper of square shape, mild, thick and hard. Suitable for stuffing and for mixing pickles. It is less pungent than other sorts, and notwithstanding its size, is one of the earliest.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c

Potatoes.

Kartoffeln.

Patates.

If wanted by mail 25c per pound, postpaid. We use extra packing for small shipments.

Standard weights of Irish Potatoes 60 pounds per bushel. Please state in case stock of variety ordered is exhausted if we shall return the money or substitute an equal value of some near variety. We make special prices on large lots. Write us.

Our potatoes are grown by experienced men, who make a specialty of potatoes for seed. You can depend on our stock. It is usually cheaper to have potatoes shipped in bags on account of both the cost of the barrel and the greater weight. We will ship potatoes whenever directed, or use our best judgment, but in no case will we be responsible for delay or damage in transit.

CULTURE. Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is well drained, but if grown on sandy, rich soil they will be of better quality than if planted on clay soil. The sets should be planted from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in the rows. If planted 1½ feet by 3 feet there will be about 9,700 hills in one acre, and it will take between 600 and 700 pounds, according to the size of the sets to plant it. At 3 by 3 feet one-half the quantity is sufficient.



EARLY OHIO.

TRIUMPH. Red River Stock. This beautiful variety combines the wonderful productiveness of the Peerless with all the good qualities of the Early Rose. Tubers are medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its beauty, productiveness and good qualities in general make it one of the best early market varieties, especially for the South, from whence it is shipped to Northern markets, bringing highest prices on account of its appearance. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40

IRISH COBBLER. One of the most popular of the early varieties. Its excellent quality, together with its cream-white color, makes it fine for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, a good keeper and ripens uniformly. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40

EARLY SIX WEEKS. Earliest potato in existence and most valuable for market gardeners. A great beauty. Perfect table potato and a wonderful yielder. Ready for market in six weeks, matures in 72 days, two weeks ahead of any other variety, and has yielded as high as 400 bushels to the acre. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40

PEERLESS. Heavy cropper, good keeper, and of good quality. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40

BUG DEATH kills the bugs but does not injure the foliage. Try it on at least a few rows and notice the increase in the yield. Include some Bug Death with your order.

EARLY OHIO. Northern grown, Red River stock. Extra early, and one of the best, if not the best, for the Western states. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other variety. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40

EARLY OHIO. Kaw Valley stock. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.25

BURBANK. A large, long, white potato of excellent quality. Fine for main crop and a splendid keeper. One of the first introductions of the famous Wizard. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40

MAMMOTH PEARL. A handsome main crop variety, white-skinned, shallow-eyed, flesh white; late and of good quality. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2. The standard white market potato. It is very large, usually smooth, oblong, inclining to round, and rather flattened. Skin and flesh white; quality excellent; season intermediate. Tubers of great uniformity in size; almost every one marketable. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40

NORTHERN EARLY ROSE. A popular standard potato noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40

Sweet Potatoes.

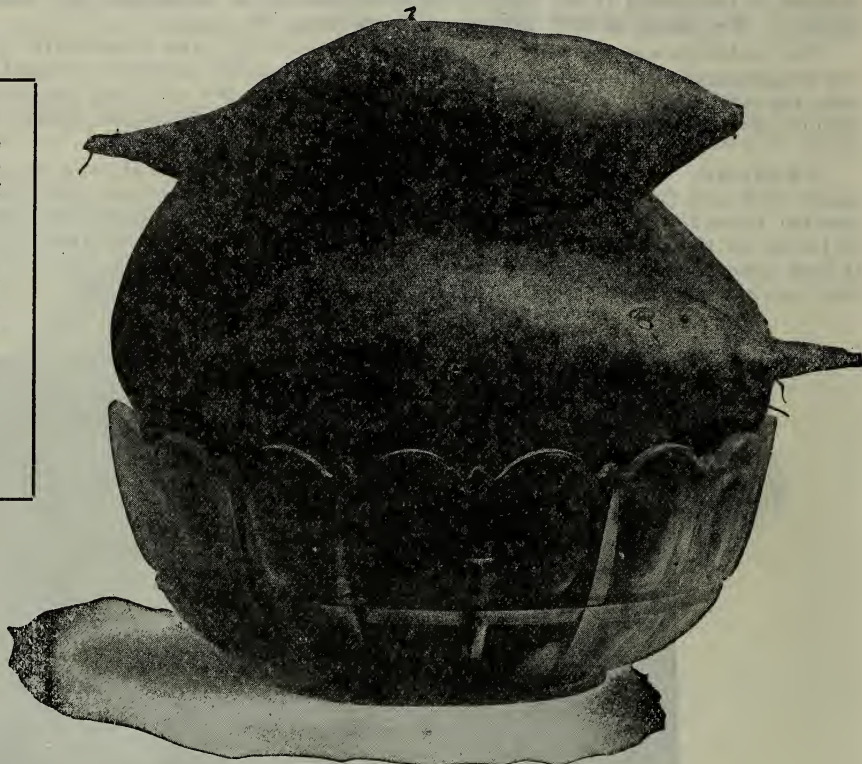
CULTURE. Sweet potatoes should be started in a hot bed. When the ground is warm and the danger of frost is past the shoots are carefully lifted and planted in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. They need considerable care till well started, but after getting a good start will grow easily. They should be cultivated quite often, moving the vines to prevent from rooting at the joints. They must be harvested before frost.

One bushel makes 2,000 to 3,000 plants. Three to four bushels to the acre.

To insure prompt filling of orders for sweet potatoes they must be engaged ahead. Standard weight of sweet potatoes 50 pounds per bushel; 125 pounds per barrel.

Buyers will please note that owing to the tenderness of Sweet Potatoes we do not guarantee the safe arrival of Sweet Potato Plants or seeds; however, we use all precautions necessary in packing and time of shipping.

Sweet Potatoes cannot be mailed.



PRIDE OF KANSAS

"Pride of Kansas."

Grown alongside of all other varieties known to us, "Pride of Kansas" outyielded every other sort, including the "Yellow Jerseys," which have the reputation of being the best all "around." The strongest point in favor of the "Pride of Kansas" is the excellent shape of the tubers. While all the other varieties end in a more or less long, slim neck, this sort is rather blunt on both ends. The average specimen measures 8 inches in circumference in the middle, with 6 and 7 inches in circumference on either end. And we have frequently found 8 to 10 fine tubers to a single hill, weighing an average of 10 ounces each. The tubers are of superior appearance, having an attractive russett-yellow skin, flesh of a beautiful rich, light salmon color. "Pride of Kansas" is the best.

Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00

RED NANSEMOND. Differs from the yellow Nansemond only in color. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50

BLACK SPANISH. A late variety of fine quality. The skin is of a dark red color, the flesh white. The tubers are of long shape and keep excellently. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50

YELLOW NANSEMOND. Standard variety for main crop; good keeper and fine flavor. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50

YELLOW JERSEY. Similar to the preceding, only shorter and thicker. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50

RED BERMUDA. The tubers are short and thick, the skin is of a bright red, and the flesh of a rich creamy yellow color. An excellent yielder. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50

THE VINELESS. The Vineless is the best dry weather sweet potato in the country. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50

EARLY GOLDEN. Extra large; early; good yielder. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50

SOUTHERN QUEEN. An improvement on the White Bahama, or Yahm; large size. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50

Please see our Pink List for market prices.

Sweet Potato Plants.

We will have plants of the above varieties about May 1st. Prices, packed at Lawrence express office, per 100 35c; per 1,000 \$2.00. If wanted by mail add 25c per hundred.

WHITE BRAZILIAN. The standard variety in Indiana. We have succeeded in getting a few acclimated and will have a few plants for sale at \$1.00 per 100, postpaid.

NANCY HALL. A smooth, yellow skinned yam. Oval, uniform, with deep yellow flesh, which cooks soft and sweet. Early and of fine quality. Plants \$1.00 per 100, postpaid.

Pumpkins.

Kürbisse.

Calabaza.

CULTURE. Pumpkins require the same general culture as melons and squashes. As the plants require much space and as they readily mix with cucumbers, melons, etc., they are not very suitable for the home garden. The common practice, and a good one, is to plant the seeds in the corn field, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation. One ounce of seed to thirty hills; 4 pounds to an acre.



CUSHAW.

CUSHAW OR CROOKNECK. A French variety liked by many. Has yellow flesh, solid and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

KING OF MAMMOTH OR GENUINE MAMMOTH. The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00



TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. A good variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a creamy white color, and has an excellent flavor; good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c

COMMON FIELD OR BIG TOM. The well known old Connecticut variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape. Excellent for feeding dairy stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

KENTUCKY FIELD. A large variety, producing pumpkins in abundance. Has thick meat of fine quality. Very suitable for canners' use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c

MAMMOUTH TOURS. A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c

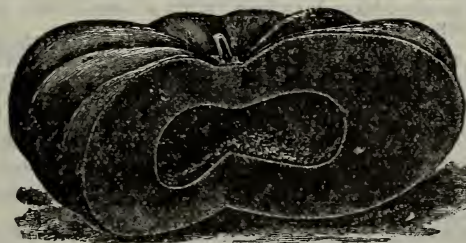
SMALL SUGAR.

SMALL SUGAR. Smaller than the field pumpkin, but finer grained, sweeter, and very prolific; first rate for the table or stock. The best variety for making pies.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

JAPANESE PIE. The flesh is very thick, nearly solid; the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well, and are fine for home use. The seeds have peculiar marks resembling characters of the Chinese alphabet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c



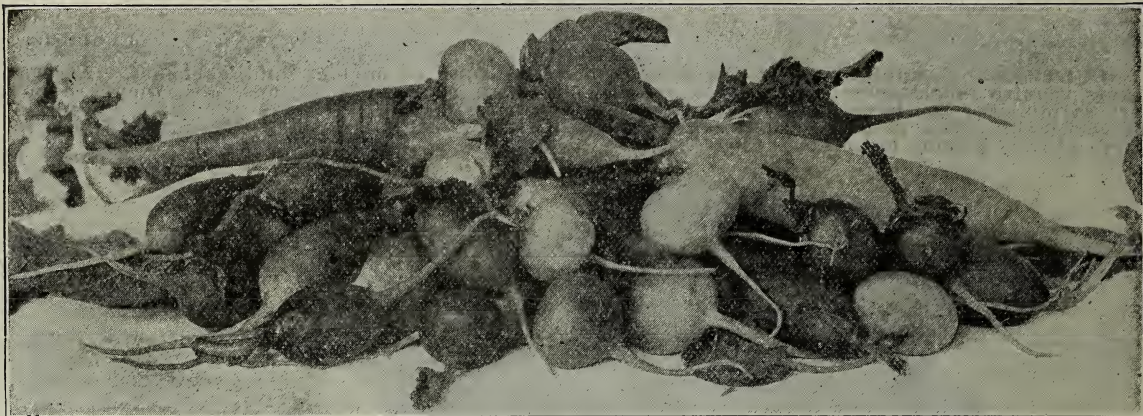
LARGE CHEESE

LARGE CHEESE. A popular variety in the South. Fruit flattened, the diameter being 2 or 3 times more than the length. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

Radischen.

Radishes.

Rabanitos.



CULTURE. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season for a succession of crops. A warm sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, strong manure, which is thoroughly rotted will be most likely to afford them free of worms and brittle. During summer months use the summer or winter varieties, as the early kind get pithy. Winter Radishes can be wintered over as easily as any root crop and furnish an acceptable relish. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds to an acre.

Early Round Varieties.

ROSY GEM. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. It is of perfectly globular shape, of rich color, being deep scarlet on top, blending to pure white at the bottom. The radishes are exceedingly tender and crisp and delicious. Desirable for growing under glass as well as in the open ground.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non-Plus-Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets. Roots round or slightly oval shaped; color rich, deep scarlet, flesh white and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY ERFURT DARK, ROUND RED OR DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. This is a splendid strain of the small extra early, round radish; it is ready for use in 18 to 20 days after sowing. The radishes are very attractive, tender and mild flavor. The tops are small, hence it is an excellent variety for growing under glass.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A small, sound, red turnip shaped radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c
EARLY WHITE TURNIP. Both skin and flesh are white. It is a few days later than the scarlet turnip, and will bear heat, without becoming pithy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

Olive-Shaped Varieties.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A medium-sized radish with small top. Quick growth and very crisp and tender.

EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED. Very early and handsome. Lively rose color, oblong shaped, top very small.

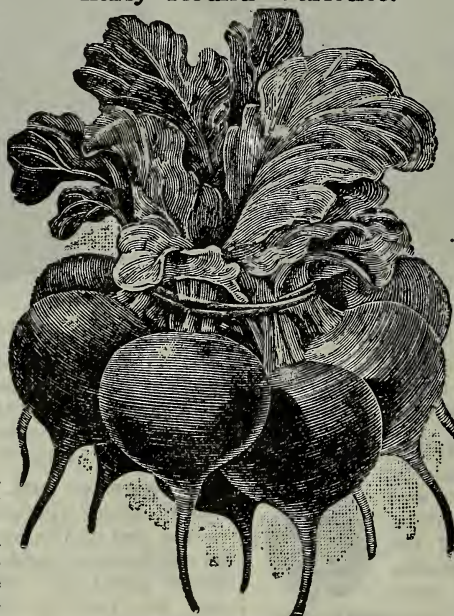
EARLY WHITE OLIVE SHAPED. Same as above except in color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

Summer Varieties.

All of the following varieties attain a larger size than do any of the earlier radishes. While not ready for the market quite so early they remain in fine condition longer without becoming pithy.

Varieties.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
CHARTIERS OR SHEPHERD. Long Scarlet tipped with white.....	5c	10c	20c	60c
GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. Very large, excellent quality.....	5c	10c	25c	70c
WHITE STRASBURG. Will stand summer heat admirably.....	5c	10c	25c	70c
LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER. A rapid grower of fine shape	5c	10c	20c	60c
YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP. A general favorite with market gardeners.	5c	10c	20c	60c



DEEP SCARLET TURNIP



CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE. This new radish is an entirely new type, and differs radically from all the varieties hitherto in

cultivation, in so far that its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. This giant radish develops roots 6 to 8 inches in circumference and over an ounce in weight, their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mildest flavor. Notwithstanding the extraordinary size and weight of its bulbs, it is second to none as a forcing variety. It's equally well adapted to outside culture. The seeds should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c

NON PLUS ULTRA. By far the smallest-topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep red, with very crisp, tender white flesh. This is the very best variety for forcing, as it will mature in 18 to 21 days and the tops are so small that

a large number can be grown in a single bed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the scarlet turnip variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

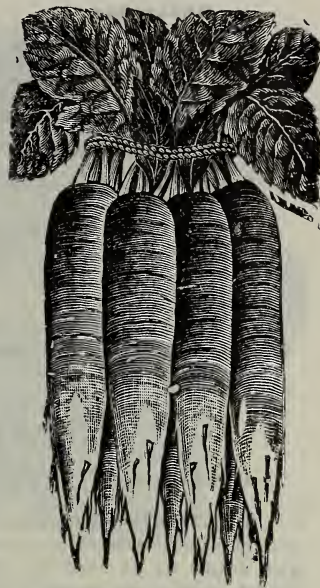
Radishes—Continued.

Long Varieties.

White Delicious. See Novelties.



BARTELDES GLASS RADISH. The radish comes from the same gardener in Denver who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c



BARTELDES GLASS

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET. The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep red rich color, and half long, with somewhat tapering points, the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness very well not becoming pithy until overgrown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

EARLY SCARLET SHORT TOP. Is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows 6 or 7 inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Color, bright scarlet, small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

WHITE ICICLE. (Eizapfen.) An entirely distinct long slender, pure white variety. It is without doubt the earliest and finest long white Radish in existence. Ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. In the open ground the roots continue brittle, crisp and mild until they are fully as large as those of the Long Bright Scarlet. The Icicle is perhaps superior to the finest long red ones. Roots four inches in length and half an inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor until fully 6 inches long and an inch in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c

LONG BRIGHT SCARLET OR CARDINAL.

Extra early, the roots being fit for use about 25 days after sowing; very bright color; quite unique; being the most fiery scarlet in any kind of radish. It is very slightly tipped with white, and the flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.

Of the "Long Scarlet" type, not quite so long and a little thicker, the brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, of fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and the early market garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

Winter Radishes.

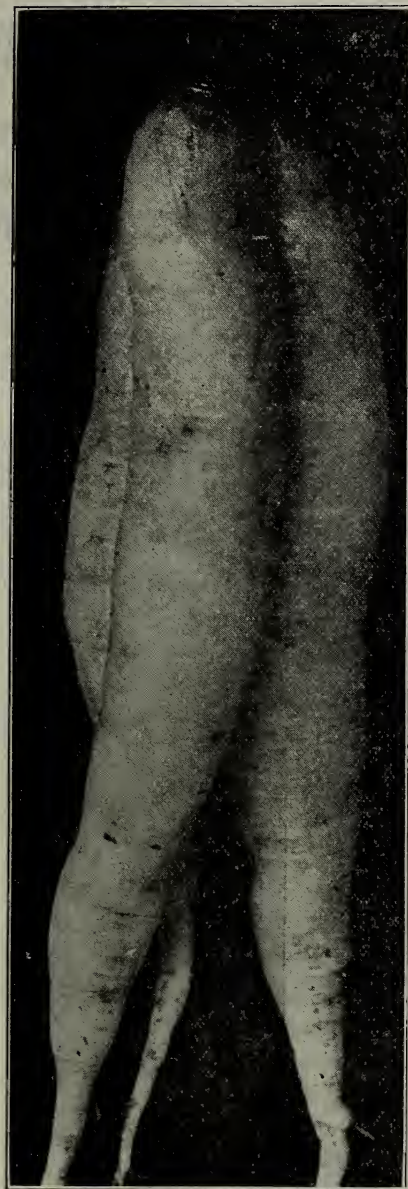
These can be divided into two distinct classes: the European varieties and the Chinese, or California varieties. The former have firm, hard, but very fine grained flesh, while the latter produces radishes of an extra large size with white, crisp and juicy flesh.

The Long Black Spanish and the Round Black Spanish are the favorite German Winter "Rettige."

The White Chinese is the finest of all extra large white radishes. Nearly the whole of the splendid root grows above the surface, which makes pulling them a pleasure. The flesh is always crisp and juicy.

The China Rose-colored, and the California Mammoth White are quite similar to the above, but not quite so large. 5 lb. lots of one variety 15c less per lb. not prepaid.

Varieties.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
LONG BLACK SPANISH. An excellent keeper.....	5c	19c	25c	70c
ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Fine for winter use.....	5c	19c	25c	70c
WHITE CHINESE OR CELESTIAL. Cultivated extensively by market gardeners.....	5c	10c	25c	80c
CHINA ROSE COLORED. Not as strong as the "Spanish" Radishes.....	5c	10c	25c	70c
CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE. Grows from 8 to 12 inches long.....	5c	10c	25c	70c



WHITE ICICLE

Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

Rhobarbar.

CULTURE. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring transplant in place; set the plants from 4 to 5 feet each way. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

Book, "Rhubarb Culture," by J. E. Morse, price 50c.

LINNAEUS. Early, large and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

VICTORIA. The most popular variety, later than the preceding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

AUSTRALIAN CRIMSON WINTER. Luther Burbank's introduction. Can be grown indoors in winter time.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50

Rhubarb Roots.

LINNAEUS and VICTORIA, 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 12 for \$1.00; \$5.00 per 100.

Salsify or Oyster Plant.

Haferwurzel.

Salsifi.

CULTURE. The Oyster plant succeeds best in some light, well enriched soil which previous to sowing the seeds should be stirred to the depth of 18 inches. Sow early in the spring in drills 15 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil 1 inch deep. One for 60 feet of drill; 7 pounds to one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.

This splendid variety grows to fully double the size of the old sort; is of superior quality and delicate flavor. The Oyster Plant is one of the most nutritious and delicious vegetables, and should be more generally cultivated for winter use when the supply of really good vegetables is limited.

No Market Gardener should fail to grow it. It is a paying proposition.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

Spinach.

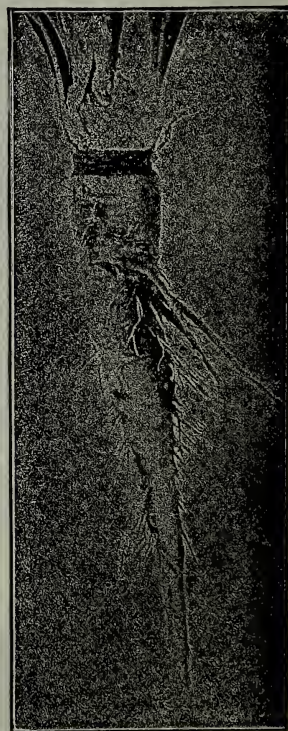
Spinat.

Espinach.

CULTURE. Requiring but little culture it is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables. The main crop is sown in September, and if in exposed places it is sometimes covered with straw during the winter, which prevents it being cut by the frost. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks, from March to August. Spinach is best developed, most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds to an acre.



LONG STANDING SPINACH



SALSIFY

LONG STANDING.

An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; but it is especially desirable because of the fact that it is much later in going to seed than the average variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c

PRICKLY OR WINTER.

The hardiest variety and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of straw or leaves. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow shaped. It is the best for fall sowing, which in this latitude is about the first of September.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c

ROUND SUMMER.

This variety is generally preferred for early spring growing, and is popular with market gardeners. Leaves thick and fleshy. Not quite as hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c

Spinach—Continued.

**TRUE VICTORIA.**

The foliage is heavy, the broad dark leaves being of the true Savoy appearance and are of the finest quality. The feature that makes it of especial value for both market and family gardens, is that it is in prime condition from two to three weeks after all other varieties of Spinach have run to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c

LARGE, ROUND, THICK LEAF VIROFLAY.

A most valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c

AMERICAN CURLED SAVOY LEAVED.

A most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way as that of the Savoy Cabbage, hence the name. It produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sort, is fully as hardy and in all other respects equal.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c



TRUE VICTORIA SPINACH

NEW ZEALAND. (*Tetragonia expansa*.)

This is not a Spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of six feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems, and leaves, which make an excellent Spinach. The flavor is fine and the fact that it does well throughout the hottest summer, makes it all the more desirable. Every Market Gardener should grow a crop where there is a market for Spinach. It is a money maker.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

Five pounds or more of one variety, not prepaid, at 15c less per pound.

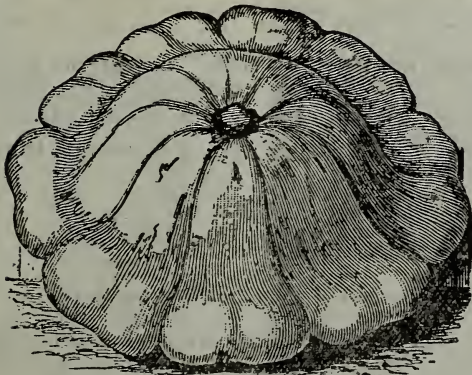
Squashes.

Speise Kurbiss.**Calabaza.**

CULTURE. Squashes are divided into two classes; the early summer sort and the late fruited winter varieties. Sow about the middle of spring in hills, the early sort about 4 feet apart, and the late varieties 6 to 8 feet. Drop enough seed to be thinned to three plants in a hill. The hills should be highly manured and prepared in a similar manner as those for cucumbers. One ounce to 40 hills for small sorts; large varieties 1 ounce to 20 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.

Five pounds or more of one variety, not prepaid, at 15c less per pound.

BUG DEATH kills all kinds of bugs and does not injure the foliage. Include some with your order. You will need it later.



EARLY WHITE BUSH

Summer Varieties.**EARLY WHITE BUSH.**

This is the well known White Patty-pan squash. The earliest to mature, very productive; light cream colored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.

The fruit is a beautiful clear white wax instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old stock, and is much larger.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK.

A small crooknecked summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK.

One of the best summer Squashes. It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, highly attractive, several days earlier. This combination of earliness and size makes it a most desirable variety for the market gardener as well as for private use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c

Squashes—Continued.

Winter Varieties.



HUBBARD SQUASH

HUBBARD. The best table Squash yet known, rivaled only by the "Delicious," as described above. Good specimens are about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with some care will keep three months longer than the Marrows. Flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. not prepaid \$4.00

THE WARTED HUBBARD. This is, in quality, one of the best winter sorts. It is attractive on the market and a ready seller. Very dark green, and flesh is dry and sweet. Very hard shell, which insures good keeping qualities. It is considered an improvement on the old type of Hubbard on account of its warted skin.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD. This is a very distinct, short, of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is of a little deeper color and of fully as good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00



GREGORY'S DELICIOUS. This fine new winter squash, now offered by us to the Western Planters is of the finest quality possible. The Eastern people have had it for the past few years, and the popularity of this splendid variety increases steadily. In size it closely resembled the original Hubbard. In color it is almost uniform with occasionally a blue specimen. The thickness of its flesh surpasses nearly every other variety; the color being a dark orange. For table use it cannot be excelled; these Squashes represent a remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.25

BOSTON MARROW. Oval in form, color of skin bright orange, flesh yellow, very desirable for late autumn and winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 30c

ESSEX HYBRID. An improved American Turban, having the color, shape and superior quality of the Turban with the dry and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the squash family, but also one of the very best keepers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

PROLIFIC MARROW. One of the earliest varieties, remarkably productive and a good keeper. Its color is a most attractive brilliant orange red. In quality of meat it is rivaled by a few varieties only.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 30c

MAMMOTH CHILI. Although not new, we desire to call the especial attention of all who want "Mammoth Squashes" to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 100 to 200 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially where root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 30c

MARBLEHEAD. An excellent keeper. It is about the size of the Hubbard with shell of bluish green, and a bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 30c

SIBLEY OR PIKE'S PEAK. One of the best shippers owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick of bright orange color and choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens easily.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

Tobacco.

Tabak.

CULTURE. Tobacco in this part of the country should be started in a hot-bed in March and treated the same as tomatoes.

HAVANA. Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c

WHITE BURLEY. A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50

Tomaten oder Liebesäpfel.**Tomatoes.****Tomate.**

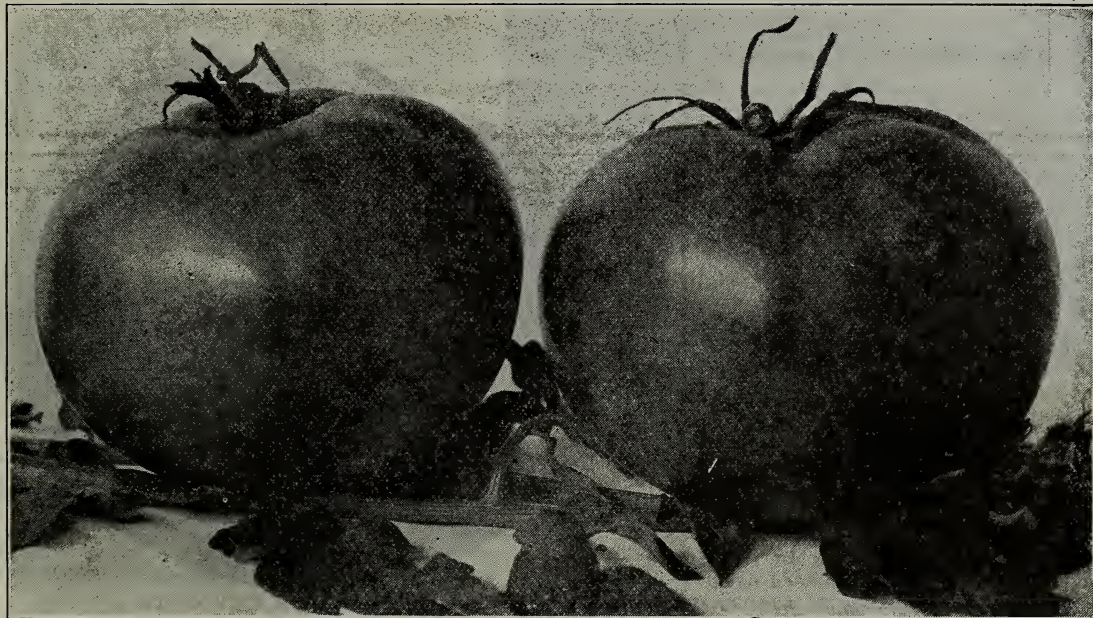
CULTURE. The seed should be grown in March in a hot bed or green house, or may be sown in a box and kept inside the window of a room where the night temperature is not less than 65 degrees. The plants should be thinned out in the bed so as to give them plenty of room or they will be weak and poor. They should be hardened before planting outside. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground, from 4 to 5 feet apart each way. Our stock of tomatoes is grown by several of the best growers. One ounce produces about 1,500 plants. To prevent rot and blight on tomato plants spray with Bordeaux mixture, when first fruits have set. If disease appears repeat or use a weak Copper Sulphate solution as often as needed.

KANSAS STANDARD.

The Kansas Standard belongs to the potato leaved class of tomatoes; it is of rapid, vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks, which stand up well unless, which is often the case, they are pulled down with over-abundant fruit. It begins blooming when only six or seven inches high, attains a height of from two and a half to three feet and sets its fruit—a rare habit in any tomato—from the first blooms. The fruit is of a bright glossy red color and is produced in clusters of from four to five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened, ripening clear to the stem, perfectly smooth. It has very few seeds; the meat is thick and firm and of a most excellent flavor.

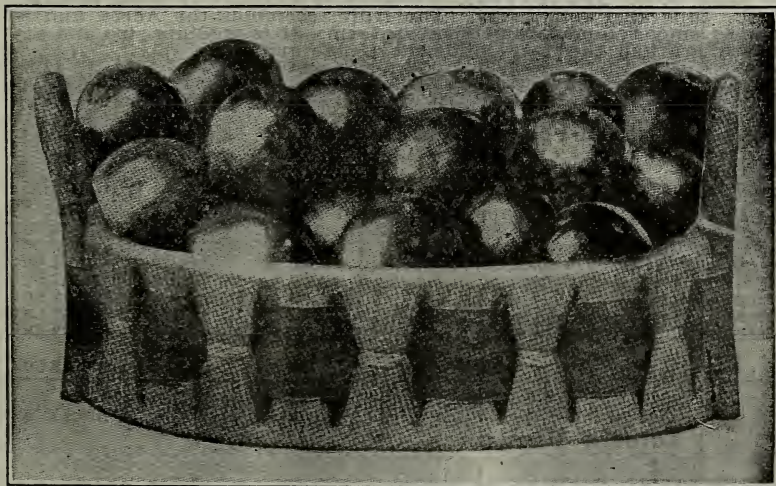
This tomato is a first rate keeper and shipper on account of its tough skin, a fact which makes it also very resistable against influences of insects, which are so destructive to other varieties. Highly recommended.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

**EARLIANA**

EARLIANA. This is without doubt the earliest bright red tomato now in cultivation. The tomatoes are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight. They are of medium size, smooth and solid. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender branches, bearing an abundance of fine tomatoes. The close dwarf habit of growth makes it very desirable variety where not much space can be wasted on a more spreading and branching variety. It is especially valuable as it produces fruit at the time when the prices are the highest. No market gardener should be without it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

**MATCHLESS****THE MATCH-**

LESS. For the past twenty years Matchless has been the main crop variety, and in spite of many new varieties, claiming superiority, has maintained its position as the finest large fruited, bright red variety. The vines are of strong vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruits are free from core, of a very rich cardinal red color and are not liable to crack from wet weather. They are of very large size and the size of the fruit is maintained throughout the season until the vines are killed by frost. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, and ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition for several weeks. Our stock of Matchless is absolutely unsurpassed.



Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

Tomatoes—Continued.

PONDEROSA. The Giant among Tomatoes. The fruit is extra large and fine for slicing. If you want Big Tomatoes, plant Ponderosa.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. One of the largest, smoothest and best flavored of the extra early Tomatoes.

EXTRA EARLY RED. Very early and an excellent variety, where small tomatoes are wanted early.

ROYAL RED. First class main crop variety and very productive.

PERFECTION. A very heavy cropper and produces more and larger fruit toward the close of the season.

FAVORITE. Has no green core, of perfect shape, smooth as an apple and never cracks after ripening.

TROPHY. Large, smooth, solid, fine in color and prolific. Fine variety for gardeners or home use.

STONE. Next to the Matchless, and a fine Tomato, too, for main crop.

PRICES for the above eight varieties: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

The Trucker's Favorite.

This, in our estimation, is the "Peerless" amongst the pink tomatoes. A variety of such unusual merit that it deserves the highest praise and recommendation. It is truly "The Trucker's Favorite." Its fine and smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market price and when once a market has found out the meritorious characteristics of this splendid sort, it cannot do without it.

The fruits are thick meated and very solid; the meat is of the finest flavor, making the tomatoes equally good for slicing and for cooking purposes. A basket of these tomatoes is one of the most attractive sights on the market table, and parties offering them for sale will find the demand larger than the supply. Be sure to include this variety in your next order. You will want more seed next year.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00



THE TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

ACME. A Tomato of superior quality; of medium size and slightly oval in shape. Flesh deep scarlet and unusually solid. Grows very regular.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

BEAUTY. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It ripens very early and evenly, and is in perfect shape.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

DWARF CHAMPION. Its close, upright growth enables it to be planted much earlier and nearer together than any of the older sorts, and the yield, therefore, is accordingly much greater. In productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. The fruit resembles the Acme, and is of a purplish pink color, and always smooth and symmetrical in form. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough and the flesh solid and of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25

Yellow and Small-Fruited Varieties.

Varieties.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Golden Queen. The best yellow variety. Of superior appearance and a distinct flavor of its own.....	5c	20c	60c	\$2.00
Yellow Plum. Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving.....	5c	20c	60c	\$2.00
Red Plum. Same as above except color.....	5c	20c	60c	\$2.00
Red Pear. A small variety, early; fine for preserving.....	5c	20c	60c	\$2.00
Yellow Pear. Same as above, except color.....	5c	20c	60c	\$2.00
Red Cherry. A small variety, size and shape of a cherry; for pickling...	5c	25c	75c	\$2.50
Yellow Cherry. Same as above, except color.....	5c	25c	75c	\$2.50
Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry. This is very fine for preserves; immensely productive	5c	25c	75c	\$2.50

Tomato Plants.

Choice plants ready in spring. All standard varieties in season. At times, however, we may be out of some varieties and if customer will allow us to substitute it will hasten matters.
Per dozen 15c; per 100 75c; per 1000 \$5.00

Turnips.

Rüben.

Nabor.

CULTURE. Turnips do best in highly enriched light sandy or gravelly soil; commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in rows. For a succession sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crop. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one and one-half pounds to the acre.

For feeding stock in the fall or winter there is nothing superior to turnips and rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

If five pounds of one variety are ordered, not prepaid, deduct 15c per pound.

White-Fleshed Varieties.

EARLY SNOWBALL. Is medium sized, pure white and early, of excellent quality. In our market it is much admired.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short and light of color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Very similar to the preceding except the skin is pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. (Strap leaved.) This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and the early winter use this and the purple top are highly popular.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

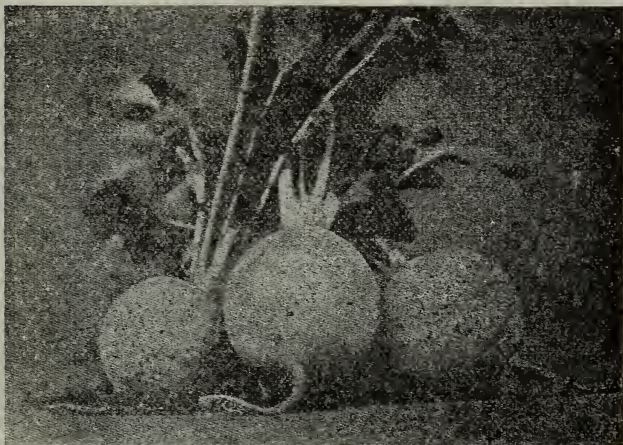
LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE. An old favorite, large sized, of rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all who have seen it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. This is a free-growing, rough leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. It is not quite so rapid in growth as the flat varieties, may be expected to come in as a succession in autumn and is admired for table use in early winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

LONG WHITE OR COW HORN. Without question a good flavored and delicate sort. A distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety



EARLY SNOWBALL

is a pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot and generally crooked, hence its name.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick-growing, egg-shaped variety, perfectly smooth, pure white, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its pure white skin and quick growth make it particularly suitable for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank strong taste of some varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED. The standard for this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine; flavor good. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

Yellow-Fleshed Varieties.

AMBER GLOBE OR STRAP LEAVED. One of the best varieties for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet, color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY. Undoubtedly one of the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed Turnips. Not a large size, but firm and hard, and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

YELLOW ABERDEEN OR SCOTCH YELLOW. This is a turnip fine for cattle feeding. It attains a large size, is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and can be recommended in every respect.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

SEVEN TOP. Cultivated exclusively in the south for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

Rutabagas or Swedish Turnips.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA. The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor and the best in every respect.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

SWEET GERMAN. Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of the rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and the early winter it is apt to be too hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c



Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs.

Varieties.	Pkt. Oz.	Varieties.	Pkt. Oz.
Anise. An annual, cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which have a fragrant, agreeable scent and a pleasant taste..	5c 10c	Rosemary. Perennial; the tops only are used as a medicine.....	5c 40c
Balm. A hardy perennial of aromatic taste and a fragrant smell.....	5c 25c	Rue. Perennial; a very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed..	5c 15c
Borage—Gurkenkraut. Annual. In Germany the leaves are cut and used for a cucumber salad. Beautiful blue flowers.	5c 15c	Sage. Perennial; tea made from these leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat	5c 15c
Caraway-Kuemmel. The seed are useful for flavoring	5c 10c	Saffron. Annual; the dried flowers are used for medicinal purposes.....	5c 20c
Catnip or Catmint. A great favorite among medicinal herbs.....	5c 30c	Savory. Annual; leaves are used for culinary purposes	5c 20c
Chervil. Annual, used for soups and salads.	5c 15c	Sorrel. Broad leaved. Perennial; used in soups and salads and sometimes cooked like spinach.....	5c 20c
Coriander. Annual, its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads..	5c 10c	Sweet Basil. Annual; the leaves are used for highly seasoned dishes as well as in soups, stews and sauces.....	5c 15c
Dandelion-Loewenzahn. Perennial; cultivated for spring greens; an excellent tonic.	5c 25c	Sweet Fennel. Perennial. Tea made from the seed is an excellent remedy in case of colic and stomach complaints..	5c 10c
Dill. Annual; it is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally and for flavoring pickles.....	5c 20c	Sweet Marjoram. Biennial; the leaves are used in soups, the seeds in the manufacture of sausage. An aromatic of sweet flavor.....	5c 15c
Horehound. Perennial; of strong and aromatic smell; used as a tonic.....	5c 20c	Sweet Thyme. Perennial; thyme tea is an excellent remedy for nervous headaches.	5c 30c
Hyssop. A perennial with aromatic flowers and of pungent flavor.....	5c 20c	Wormwood. Perennial; used for medicinal purposes. Beneficial to poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard.	5c 20c
Lavender. Perennial; cultivated for its fragrant flowers and aromatic leaves..	5c 15c		

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FEW HERBS.

Vegetable Plants.

We will have the following plants in season. We will pack all plants in first-class manner and ship only fresh plants, but cannot guarantee safe arrival.

We will have all standard varieties, but at times we may be out of some of these and if the customers will state whether or not we may substitute it will hasten matters.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
CABBAGE.	15c	\$0.60	\$ 4.00
CAULIFLOWER.	30c	1.50	10.00
CELERY.	25c	1.25	8.00
CELERIAC.	30c	1.50	10.00
EGG PLANT	35c	1.50	10.00
PEPPER.	20c	1.00	8.00
TOMATO.	15c	.75	5.00
SWEET POTATO (Pride of Kansas).....	15c	.50	3.00
SWEET POTATO (other varieties).....	10c	.35	2.00

ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.	25c	1.00	7.50
RHUBARB (Linneaus & Victoria).....	2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 12 for \$1.00		
	50c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100		

Premiums

Premiums

25 cts WORTH OF SEEDS Extra
IN PACKETS AND OUNCES

Is Allowed for Every Dollar Sent for Seeds in Packets and Ounces.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

All Prices of Flower Seeds are Postpaid.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA.

A handsome trailing plant with clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color rose lilac, with white eyes. Fine for baskets and vases as well as the garden. Remove the husks from the seed before sowing (as it grows much surer). Height 6 inches. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 5c

ABUTILON OR FLOWERING MAPLE.

Desirable plant for the conservatory in winter, and effective border plants during summer, producing a profusion of flowers. Half hardy shrubs. Height 2 to 6 feet; perennial. **Finest mixed.**Pkt. 15c

ACROCLINIUM. (Everlasting.)

This beautiful everlasting flower somewhat resembles the Rodanthe, but the flower heads are of a larger size. It is largely used for winter bouquet, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before they are fully expanded. Half hardy annual.

Mixed.Pkt. 5c **White.**Pkt. 25c

ADLUMINA OR ALLEGHENY VINE.

A most beautiful and graceful climber, thriving in a sheltered situation, and climbing by its tendrils to any object within reach. Is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe and Allegheny Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three summer months. It is biennial and makes but little growth the first season. Height 15 feet.

White and Pink.Pkt. 10c

ADONIS AESTIVALIS.

Plants with fine and graceful foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers, remaining in bloom a long time. Grows well in shade or under trees. Height 1 foot.Pkt. 5c



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.

Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Plants flower well in house all winter, when potted in the fall before frost. Height 12 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA.

(Rose Champion.)

Perfectly hardy plants, producing pretty pink-like blossoms, on long, slender stems. Very useful for cutting bouquets, and pretty in masses or in bed. About 1½ feet high. Perennial.

Fine mixedPkt. 5c

ALONSOA MYRTIFOLIA.

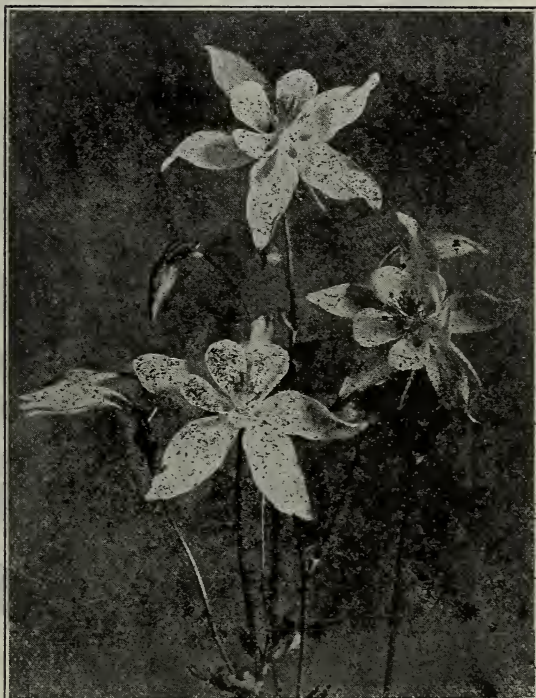
An attractive bedding plant with remarkably brilliant scarlet flowers, in bloom from July till frost. Removed to the house, they bloom well during the winter. Height 18 inches. Half hardy annual.Pkt. 5c

ALYSSUM, SWEET.

A favorite flower for bouquets, white, very fragrant and producing a succession of blooms through the summer and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Maritimum.Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c

Little GemPkt. 5c; oz. 35c



AQUILEGIA COERULEA.

(True Rocky Mountain Columbine.)

Colorado's emblematic flower. Needs to be seen to be appreciated. Color is a light blue, in very high altitudes nearly white. We are headquarters for this seed and furnish the true stock.Pkt. 10c

We can supply roots of this variety at 20 cents each, or three for 50 cents, postage paid.

OTHER VARIETIES OF AQUILEGIA.

These new double sorts are very beautiful and embrace a variety of colors and forms. Height from one to three feet. Hardy perennial.

Mixed colorsPkt. 10c

Yellow.Pkt. 10c

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.)

One of the most desirable flowers in the Catalogue for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frosts. The plants should be covered with fine boughs or other light material, in November, and they usually survive and bloom finely the second year. Height 1 foot. Biennial.

Dwarf Mixed colorsPkt. 5c

Tall Mixed colorsPkt. 5c

Queen of the North, whitePkt. 5c

AMARANTHUS.

Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual.

Amaranthus tricolor (Joseph's coat).....Pkt. 5c
Amaranthus caudatus (Love lies bleeding).Pkt. 5c
Amaranthus cruentus (Princess feather).Pkt. 5c

AMMOBIUM ALATUM.

A small, white Immortelle, everlasting, very useful for cutting when fresh and drying admirably for a winter boquet; producing a succession of bloom from July until frost. Height 18 to 24 inches. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c

ASPERULA AZUREA SETOSA.

A flower finely adapted for bouquets by reason of its shape, size and delicate color—a light blue or lavender.

In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height 9 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c

AMPELOPSIS.

One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. In the autumn the dark green foliage assumes beautiful tints of orange, crimson, etc. Height 5 to 10 feet. Hardy perennial.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia (American Woodbine) Pkt. 5c

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy) Pkt. 5c

ARMERIA MARITIMA. (Sea pink.)

These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work and edging walks. Hardy perennial. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 5c

Asters.

No family of plants bear such marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. Our seed is German grown and can be depended upon for fine bloom.

**Good Mixed.**

A good mixture of all kinds. Pkt. 5c

LADIES' DWARF. Only 16 inches high and especially adapted for edgings, low beds, etc. Pkt. 10c

TRUFFAUTS PAEONY FLOWERED. An old standard of medium height. The colors are bright and delicate; the flower deserves a place in every garden.

The following colors:

Azure, blue, indigo, lavender and pure white, each, Pkt. 10c; all mixed colors, ¼ oz. 50c. Pkt. 10c

COMET OR BRANCHING.

A very handsome and distinct class of half-dwarf habit.

Giant White, the finest white.....Pkt. 10c

Many colors Mixed.....Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c

Daybreak. This variety is the "Phoenix" Aster, the color is a beautiful delicate pink..Pkt. 10c

MIGNON.

Similar in habit to Victoria Aster, but producing a greater abundance of fine blooms, which are fine for cutting. **Mixed**.....Pkt. 10c

GERMAN QUILLED.

Of the same type as the Japanese Needle Asters, this variety is valued particularly for its abundance of fine flowers which it produces. The plant grows from 18 to 20 inches high, bearing often 30 to 40 flowers, which are carried on long graceful stems. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c

VICTORIA ASTERS.

One of the best asters for all round use. It grows 15 to 20 inches high, setting numerous and well developed flowers which often measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

Finest MixedPkt. 10c

Tall varieties mixed, a fine collection of many sorts.....Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c

BELL FLOWER. (See Campanula.)**BIGNONIA RADICANS.** (Trumpet Vine.)

Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber with brilliant flowers deserving a first place as an ornamental and effective covering for walls of houses, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 20 to 30 feet. Pkt. 10c

BEGONIA. (Tuberous rooted.)

The newer forms of Begonias are among the best brilliantly beautiful flowering plants. The plants will give an abundance of bloom the first year and at the end of the season they may be dried off by withholding water. Plant the bulbs the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever.

Single mixedPkt. 20c

Double mixedPkt. 25c

BULBS. (See page 70.)

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. (See *Centaurea cyanus*.)
BALSAM.

Intense cultivation and continuous selections have improved these flowers to such an extent that persons having the old common forms in mind, will hardly recognize the new selected sorts. Require a rich, deep soil, good cultivation and plenty of space to grow to perfection.
Double White Alba Perfecta...Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c
Double mixed.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR.

Curious rapid climbers. Very ornamental.
 Pkt. 5c

BEETS OF ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE.

A species of Swiss Chard in various colors.
 Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c



CALLIOPSIS.

Calliopsis.

A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If seed pods are removed as fast as they appear the plants will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.

(Swan River Daisy.)

A delicate dwarf growing plant, suitable for growing in grasses, edging, and rustic baskets. The flowers are of various shades of blue and white, with dark and white centers, cineraria-like in form, rather bell-shaped. After blooming, the petals of the flower roll up closely. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c

BOX WOOD. (Evergreen *Buxus sempervirens*.)

A small evergreen with pale green leaves. Can be trained in desired form by shearing, largely used for bordering flower beds. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c

BOSTON IVY. See *Ampelopsis*.**CACALIA COCCINEA.** (Tassel Flower.)

A pretty annual with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot in length. They keep in bloom from early summer until early autumn, furnishing flowers for cutting every day. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c

CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

A favorite and universally admired genius, remarkable for their large, beautifully spotted blossoms produced in almost countless variegations of markings. They are grown in pots in the conservatory, greenhouse and garden. Flowers of immense size, seed saved from finest specimens. Pkt. 25c

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

This splendid variety has large flowers, beautiful imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest aster. Each petal of plate straw color, is regularly marked with a stripe of bright deep orange. It blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July until frost. It comes true from seed, and is one of the best annuals for a garden display. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c



CANNA.

Canna.

Stately plant with foliage of elegant growth, presenting a luxurious and tropical appearance, are much employed in ornamental planting; when planted in clumps of 4 or 5 contrasting colors, they are very effective. Height 3 feet. Tender perennial. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c

Madam Crozier varieties.....Pkt. 5c

For Bulbs, see Bulb list on page 70.

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See *Eschscholtzia*.

Calla Aetheopica.

An old and very desirable plant, either an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil where plentifully watered. Height 1 to 2 feet. Half hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c. For Bulbs, see Bulb list, page 70.



CALLA.

CATCHFLY PLANT.

See *Silene*.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM.

(Bell Flower.)

Campanulas embrace a great many beautiful popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bell, and also a number of annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat of habit, hardy and free bloomers. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual. Many varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.(See *Tropaeolum Canariense*.)**CANDYTUFT.** (*Iberis coronaria*.)

All of the colors of Candytuft are desirable for bouquets, especially the white, for its form and fragrance and profusion of bloom. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

White Rocket.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c

Tom Thumb, Dwarf.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c

Many Colors mixed.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c

Carnations.

This beautiful and well-known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. This seed will produce a fine variety of colors, with flowers good size and substance. Height 18 inches. Half hardy perennial. German, mixed colors. Pkt. 10c

Marguerite, blooms in four months from time of planting. Pkt. 10c

Grenadin, Pink and white. Pkt. 10c

CASTOR BEANS

(*Ricinus*.)

A luxuriant expansive foliage plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the necessary space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate and strikingly elegant. Height 6 to 10 ft. Tender annual.

Sanguineus, Large red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

Zanzibariensis. New Zanzibar, a giant large leaved variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c

Centaurea—(Cornflower.)



MOSCHATA. (Sweet Sultan.)

A handsome annual with fragrant flowers, borne on long, slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July until October. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c

We have just issued The Barteldes Farm Guide. This is a book of 186 pages of very valuable information. See under novelties.



CENTAUREA CYANUS. (Cornflower.)

CENTAUREA—Continued.
CYANUS. (Bachelor Button.)

The "Kornblume" of our German friends.

A showy annual, of easy culture, flowering freely with great variety of color, in a most common garden soil. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c

CENTAUREA. (Dusty Miller.)

Magnificent foliage plants of silver white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Half hardy perennial. Height 1 foot.

Candidissima, mixed, Pkt. 10c

Gymnocarpa. Pkt. 5c

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS
Many colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c

White. Pkt. 10c

MARGUERITE.

A sweet scented Centaurea, about as large as a medium-sized Carnation. It is a sport from Centaurea Odorata, and the plants are about 18 inches high. The flowers are beautifully lacinated and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. The beauty of this easily cultivated annual is certain to excite admiration. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Chrysanthemums.

(Early annual.)

The glorious and showy autumn blooming Chrysanthemum, which are now so much admired and cultivated, have their relatives among the summer annuals which are easily raised from seed. The plants can be raised by sowing the seed early in the house or frame and planting them out when the weather is favorable, or the seeds can be sown in an open seed bed, or where the plants are to stand, provided the plants are thinned out to 8 to 12 inches apart. A little shade, or shade in the after part of the day, is desirable for them—a border on the east or northeast side of the house would be desirable. Pinch them back until July 15 to make them grow branching and full. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c

Chrysanthemums—Continued**CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM.**

(Large or Oxeyed Daisy.)

A large free blooming hardy perennial, 2 feet high, literally covered with pure white flowers, which are well adapted for cutting, lasting over a week in water.Pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM FRUTESCENS.—Margue-

rite or Paris Daisy.)—This variety, under the name of Marguerite has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty star shaped white flowers are freely produced and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances. Perennial.Pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM HYBRIDUM.

These magnificent annual Chrysanthemums are the finest production of their particular class. In form, shape and varieties of color they cannot be excelled.

The plants grow to a height of about 2 to 3 feet bearing an abundance of the most perfect flowers that can be imagined. To get the best results plant the seeds by the end of March in a box or a pot, which you should keep in a protected position. Transplant the seedlings in small pots when they are about two inches high. After the weather gets settled about the middle of May, plant the young plants in the open ground and watch for them to bloom. A bush or a bed of these Chrysanthemums is a truly refreshing sight and we know of nothing prettier than a bunch of them on the table, or wherever a floral decoration is desired.Pkt. 10c



CLEMATIS.

Clematis.

Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for their beauty and the fragrance of their blossoms. Nice covering for arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes through winter is advisable. Will do well in any garden soil. Height 15 feet. A fine mixture of varieties.Pkt. 10c

For Clematis plants see under plants.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

Very attractive, much admired green house plant; Height 1 to 2 feet.Pkt. 25c

CLARKIA PULCHELLA.

The Clarkia is highly esteemed in Europe, especially in England, where it is as common as the Candytuft. The flowers are very pretty and of many colors double and single. As the plant is apt to suffer in our hot dry summers, it is better to sow the seed in September and the plants will be large enough by spring to make a good bloom. Hardy-annual. Height 1½ inches.Pkt. 5c

COSMOS.

These are unquestionably very handsome flowers, and it is astonishing how very quickly they have become general favorites. Seeds grown in the open ground in the beginning of May will produce blooming plants in August, and they will continue to flower late in the fall.

We offer the following colors: White, pink, crimson, yellow and all colors mixed, ea..Pkt. 5c

CLEOME OR SPIDER PLANT.

Better known in the West as "Rocky Mountain Bee Plant." It is the emblem flower of the Colorado State Bee Keepers' Association. Has a very attractive flower in shades of pink and crimson, on tall branching plants. A splendid honey plant.Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c

CLIMBING BLACKEYED SUSAN.

(See Thunbergia.)

CLIMBING ANNUALS MIXED.

In this we have included all the popular quick growing climbing annuals, such as *Ipomoea*, *Nasturtiums*, *Sweet Peas*, *Japanese Hops*, *Cypress Vine*, etc. Just the thing for covering old fences, arbors, etc.Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

COBEA SCANDENS.

A splendid climbing plant, with large purple bell-shaped flowers and elegant tendrils; when well established grows very rapidly, with numerous branches. Height 15 to 20 feet. Tender annual.Pkt. 10c

COLEUS.

Probably there is no other kind of foliage plants so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. It is one of the most beautiful of our variegated perennial foliage plants for the green house or garden decorations, ribbon-beds, etc., of rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet.

New Hybrid mixed.Pkt. 10c

COLUMBINE. (See Aquilegia.)**CONVALLARIA.**

(See Lily of the Valley.)

CUCUMBER, WILD. (*Echinocystis Lobata*.)

Ornamental climbing cucumbers, with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. Height 15 feet. Hardy annual.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c



DWARF COCKSCOMB.

Cockscomb.

(Celosia cristata.)

A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Dwarf, mixed colors.....Pkt. 10c

Feathered.Pkt. 10c

Mixed.Pkt. 5c

CELOSIA THOMPSONIA MAGNIFICA.

Improved feathered Coxcombes, a recent introduction, and a valuable one. Plants are of regular growth and produce spikes of flowers of the most harmonious color. Can be grown in pots as well as in the open.

Mixed colors.Pkt. 15c

Convolvulus Major.

(Ipomoea purpurea, Tall Morning Glory.)

This well-known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. A great variety of colors and shades. Height 10 ft. Hardy annual.

Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c;
oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE

The flowers are of immense size and of strong colors. Soak



TALL MORNING GLORY.

seed before planting.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Convolvulus Minor.

(Dwarf Morning Glory.)

A trailing procumbent plant with flowers of rich shades in blue in some instances rivaling the pansy in richness of color, finely shaded with yellow and white. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height 10 inches. Half hardy annual.Pkt. 5c

**Coreopsis Lanceolata.**

Flowers large, single golden yellow. For generosity of bloom there is nothing to compare with it, and it will bear cutting far better than any other plant; at the same time it is always graceful. It can be sown freely from seed and does well when treated as an annual...Pkt. 5c

CORN FLOWER ASTER.

(See Stokesia.)

Cyclamen.

Well known and universally admired, tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. A tender perennial. One foot high.

Persicum, mixed of great beauty and many colors. Pkt. 15c

Giganteum, mixed, characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and one-half inches long. Very choice. Pkt. 20c



CYCLAMEN.

Cyclamen bulbs are ready in October.

Ask for Bulb Catalogue.

CYPRESS VINE. (Ipomoea Quamoclit.)

For picture, see under Novelties.

One of the most beautiful climbers; fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small scarlet flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., it is unsurpassed in grace and beauty. Height 12 feet. Tender annual. Mixed color...Pkt. 5c

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias are easy of cultivation, growing freely in most any kind of soil from seed in the spring. Height 4 to 5 feet. Half hardy annual. Perennial. Dahila. Finest double mixed.....Pkt. 10c Dahila. Finest single mixed.....Pkt. 10c For Dahila Bulbs see page 70.

DOUBLE DAISY. (*Bellis perennis*.)

Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat petaled, white, red, pink and variegated. Not all will come double from the seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Height 6 inches. Tender perennial.

Longfellow, pink; **Snowball**, white; **Double**, mixed; each.Pkt. 10c



SHASTA DAISIES.

Shasta Daisies.

A wonderful evolution over the original form of the wild Daisy, brought about by the constant selection done by Luther Burbank.

Alaska, pure white; **California**, pale yellow; **Westralia**, cream yellow; each.Pkt. 15c

OXEYED DAISY. See *Chrysanthemum Maxim.*

PARIS DAISY. See *Chrysanthemum Fruitescens*.

DELPHINUM HYBRIDUM.

(Perennial Larkspur.)

A very attractive hardy plant for corners of a yard, also center of flower beds. We furnish seeds of assorted colors.Pkt. 10c

DELPHINUM AJACIS.

(Annual Larkspur.)

A fine variety of colors—shades of blue, red and others striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing abundance of bloom through the season. Height 2 feet.

Double tall, mixed.Pkt. 5c

Double dwarf, mixed.Pkt. 5c

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. (Sweet Williams.)

The improved varieties of this popular flower are very beautiful, and should find a place in every garden. A great variety of rich flowers, eyed and variegated with other shades forming large trusses of blossoms, remaining a long time in bloom. A bed of Sweet Williams is very attractive the last of June and the first of July, a time when but few other flowers are in bloom. Hardy perennial. Height 18 inches.

Single mixed.Pkt. 5c

Double mixed.Pkt. 10c

DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.)

Showy and useful flowers for the border, flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy perennial. **Mixed colors.**Pkt. 5c



HYACINTH BEANS.

Dolichos Lablab.

(Hyacinth Bean.)

Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. It is of rapid growth and often runs 30 feet in a season. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual.Pkt. 5c

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Containing all the popular varieties of the "straw flower" class. All kinds mixed. .Pkt. 10c

FEVERFEW. (*Matricaria capensis*.)

A free-flowering, half hardy perennial plant growing 18 inches in height. Seed sown early in the spring in the open ground will produce flowers by fall. The plant throws up numerous stems terminating in clusters of very double pure white flowers three quarters of an inch in diameter. These are desirable for cut flowers. Plants bloom freely when grown in pots in a cool room.Pkt. 10c

FLAX. Scarlet. (See *Linum*.)**FORGET-ME-NOT.** (*Myosotis Alpestris*.)

This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate blue flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial.Pkt. 10c

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(California Poppy.)

A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most attractive flowers grown. Plants procumbent, forming dense bushy masses, with a succession of flowers from June until after severe frosts. When grown with Dwarf Convolvulus contrasts finely with the dark blue. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Californica, the original variety.Pkt. 5c

Early Douglasii, yellow with golden center.Pkt. 5c

Mammoth Golden West, large flowers of orange color shading to yellow at the edge.Pkt. 5c

FOUR O'CLOCK.

See Marvel of Peru.

Fuchsia.

The varieties of Fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are as easily grown from seeds as raised from cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 to 3 feet. **Double and Single mixed**.Pkt. 25c

Fuchsia Plants.12c each

GILIA.

Colors azure and light blue, shaded with yellow and white. Their size, shape and delicate coloring make them useful for bouquets. In bloom from the first of July till after severe frosts have destroyed most of the other annuals. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual, many colors mixed.Pkt. 5c

**FUCHSIA.**

in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the Geranium. Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Height 1 to 2 feet. Half hardy perennial. **Single and double mixed**.Pkt. 15c

Geranium plants can be sent by mail. See page 72.

GOSETIA.

A beautiful class of flowers; the plants are of neat, dwarf compact habit. They produce a profusion of rich carmine flowers, bearing same continually from August until frost. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual, mixed.Pkt. 5c

**Gloxinia.**

Perennial greenhouse plants producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. They deserve extensive cultivation. **Hybrids mixed**.Pkt. 25c

Gloxinia bulbs are offered page 70.

GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

(Globe Amaranth.)

An excellent everlasting or immortelle; flowers globe-shaped purple, orange and variegated. Retain their shape and color when dried; are also good for cutting as fresh flowers. Height 10 in. Tender annual. **Mixed**.Pkt. 5c

GLYCINE SINENSIS. (See Wisteria.)**Gourds.**

(Useful as well as ornamental.)

A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruit. The vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage; adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual.

All kinds mixed.Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c

DISH CLOTH OR LUFFA.

A rapid climber having long green fruit, the inside of which is a fibrous mass, which, when shelled and seeds removed, makes an excellent substitute for a bath sponge.Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c

HERCULES CLUB.

The longest gourd grown.Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c

See Calabash or Pipe Gourd under Novelties.

DIPPER AND SIPHON.

Useful for dipper.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

JAPANESE NEST EGG.

White like eggs, does not crack and is not injured by heat or cold.Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c

SUGAR TROUGH.

With thick tough shell and of great durability. Makes dishes and other utensils for various purposes.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c

GYSOPHILA. (Baby's Breath.)

Small fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. In bloom through the summer from the first of July until frost. Height 1 foot.

Paniculata, pure white, perennial.Pkt. 5c

Elegans, delicate pink.Pkt. 5c

HELIANTHUS GLOBOSUS.

(Sunflower.)

An exceedingly double variety of this well known plant, adapted by its stately growth for a background to the lawn or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbent of miasma in damp or ill drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are quite attractive. Hardy annual.

Pistilosus Double, Globe or Dahlia Sunflowers. Flowers large, double and of rich saffron color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c

Stella, pure golden yellow with black disks...Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

Orion, same as above except petals are twisted like a cactus dahlia...Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

Mammoth Russian.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.

One of the best immortelles; good shape, size and variety of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Retain their natural shape very perfectly when dried. In bloom from July until destroyed by frosts. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Many varieties mixed....Pkt. 5c

HELIOTROPE.

A well known popular green house plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Flowers purple, borne in clusters and exceedingly fragrant. Height 1 foot. **Mixed colors.**Pkt. 10c

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.

A showy hardy annual, cream color with rich brown center. Height 2 feet.....Pkt. 5c

Hollyhocks.

(Althea Rosea.)

A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining in bloom for a long time. It is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height 5 feet. **Separate colors, double white, pink, maroon, each.**Pkt. 10c

Finest prize mixture of double varieties. Pkt. 10c
Plants,12c each; 3 for 30c

HYACINTH BEAN. (See Dolichos.)

ICE PLANT. (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.)

Dwarf plant of procumbent or trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles, resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches. Tender annual.....Pkt. 5c



HOLLYHOCKS.

IMPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT. See Cypress Vine.

IPOMOEA MEXICANA. See Moonflower.

INSECT POWDER PLANT. See Pyrethrum.

JAPANESE HOP.

(Humulus japonicus.)

A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family, of the easiest culture and indispensable for covering unsightly objects, or verandas, trellises, etc. Sows itself after the first year. Variegated leaves.....Pkt. 10c

JOB'S TEAR.

(Coix Lachrymae.)

Curious ornamental grass from East India with corn-like leaves and seeds of light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c

LANTANA.

Rapid growing plants; the flowers are borne in Verbena-like heads embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Half hardy perennial. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10c

KOCHIA TRICHOPHILA. (Also called Mexican

Burning Bush or Summer Cypress.)

This we consider one of the most ornamental border or hedge plants that has ever been brought out and it is sure to attract attention. The plants branch freely, and the stems are clothed with slender light green leaves. Early in the fall the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small bright scarlet flowers, the bushy plants resembling balls of fire. The plants are equally showy planted singly to show the round ball like forms on all sides or grown in continuous rows.....Pkt. 5c

LARKSPUR. (See Delphinium.)

LILY OF THE VALLEY. (Convallaria majalis.)

The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in common soil. It will do well in any shady situation where few other plants will thrive; can be multiplied by dividing roots or seeds. Hardy perennial. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c

For Pips see page 70.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM.

(Scarlet Flax.)

Distinguished for the brilliant colored flowers, which are deep crimson with black centers saucer shaped, and very conspicuous in bed or border. The foliage of the plant is slender and delicate, and the flowers produce very little seed. Height 1½ feet. Hardy annual...Pkt. 5c



MARIGOLD.

Marigold.

(Tagetes patula nana.)

A showy plant of compact symmetrical growth, handsome foliage and a profusion of flowers of brilliant colors of yellow and finely variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown. Flowers of this variety are about 1 inch in diameter, full double to the center and cover the plant profusely. Height 1 foot. Half hardy annual.

Dwarf Double, French.....Pkt. 5c
Dwarf Double, African (Tagetes erecta nana)
 Pkt. 5c

LOBELIA.

An elegant and useful class of dwarf, plants compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers. In bloom during summer and autumn. Make a neat and effective border for geranium beds and beds of ornamental plants; pretty for baskets, vases and piazza decorations. Height 6 inches.

Half Hardy annual. **Blue Crystal Palace**. Pkt. 10c

LOVE IN A MIST. (See Nigella.)

MAURANDIA.

This vine is one of the best for window garden and almost equal to smilax in delicate beauty. It is very hardy, blooms profusely and is very easily grown from seeds and roots, from cuttings.Pkt. 10c

MARVEL OF PERU. (Mariabilis jalapa or Four O'clock.)

A handsome plant for making an attractive display of its many colored flowers from the middle of July until frost. The blossoms are marbled and spotted in the most diversified manner, the same plant producing different colors; some branches will grow flowers of a single color only, while others will have striped or partly colored. The leading colors are red, white and yellow, with stripes and variegations of all three. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual...Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

MESENBRIANTHEMUM. See Ice Plant.

MEXICAN BURNING BRUSH. See Kochia.

MORNING GLORY. See Convolvulus.

MIGNONETTE. (Reseda odorata.)

Grandiflora, very fragrant, large flowering.Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

Golden Queen, of golden yellow color.Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c

Giant White, of tall, pyramidal growth.Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c

Giant Matchett is the popular strain used by florists.Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c

MIMOSA PUDICA. (Sensitive Plant.)

A curious plant manifesting sensations to the touch of any object that jars or stings the leaves or branches, stalks immediately drooping or folding together, as if possessed with life and an over supply of nerves, affording a source of amusement for the little and large folks. Height 1 foot. Tender annual.Pkt. 5c



MIMULUS.

Mimulus.

These flowers are remarkable for their rich and beautiful markings and spots; well adapted for vases, pots and baskets, and also open culture in the garden. Height 1 foot. Hardy perennial. **Moschatus.** Musk plant....Pkt. 10c
Tigrinus. Monkey flower.....Pkt. 10c

MOONFLOWER. (Ipomoea Mexicana.)

The true Moonflower is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers; a single plant can be made to cover by August 15, a trellis 20 to 30 feet high and six feet broad, with a dense mass of leaves studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white wax like flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Height 30 to 50 feet. Tender annual.....Pkt. 10c

MOSS ROSE. See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE. See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS. See Forget-me-not.

Nasturtiums.

(See Novelties also.)

**CHAMELEON.****Tall Varieties.**

(Tropaeolum majus.)

This well known annual is the best for trellis and arbor decoration; flowers of a great variety of rich colors striped and spotted with different shades. Is excellent for vases and baskets; also does finely when grown in beds without trellis support; produces an abundance of flowers from the first of July until frost. Height 6 to 10 feet.

Coccineum. Bright orange scarlet.**Heinemanni.** Silky bronze chocolate.**Pearl.** Creamy white.**Regelianum.** Brownish violet.**Schillingi.** Bright yellow with maroon blotches.**Mixed.** All colors.

Each of the above.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

NEW FRENCH CHAMELEON. (See illustration.)

This new Nasturtium is a most remarkable advance in this brilliant family. We find that in richness and variety of color it surpasses any other strain, and is also unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant—some clear, deep crimson, others blotched on light ground and others beautifully mottled. This characteristic as well as wonderful richness of the unusual markings has been fixed in both the tall and dwarf forms.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c

NEMOPHILA.

This popular plant is to be found in almost every garden, and has secured a place in the heart of every lover of flowers. Of dwarf, spreading habit, is well adapted to border or pot culture. The flowers are exquisitely colored, blotched and spotted; they are quite apt to sport an endless variety of shades from black and blue to lighter colors. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual.

Mixed colors.Pkt. 5c**Nicotiana Affinis.**

A handsome genius of garden plants of the tobacco family, which are noted for freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annual, 3 feet high. The flowers are white, silver, shaped, and have long tubular corollas. Deserve a place in every garden.....Pkt. 10c

NICOTIANA SANDERAE.

Introduced a few years ago by one of the leading horticultural firms of England, this remarkable novelty has in an incredibly short time won the admiration of the public, both in America and Europe. The shape of the flower resembles that of the Nicotiana Affinis, but the flower tube is short and stout. The greatest beauty of it all is the brilliancy of its carmine-red flowers which are produced in the greatest profusion from early May till the close of autumn. The fragrance is not so pronounced as that of the Nicotiana Affinis but is deliciously sweet. Plant early in spring, same as other hardy plants, and transplant to open ground 2 feet apart when weather is suitable.

Pkt. 15c

NEW IVY LEAVED.

This is the most brilliant and showy variety, differing from all other Nasturtiums in both foliage and flower. The plants are of a strong running growth; leaves are deep, rich, green, veined with silvery white, closely resembling in form and veining those of the hardy English Ivy. The flowers are of the deepest and richest glowing scarlet, comparatively small in size, but of most distinct form. It is also desirable as a trailing vine for planting in hanging baskets, vases, or for winter pot culture in the house.

All colors mixed

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c

LOBB'S VARIETIES. (Tropaeolum Lobbianum.)

These constitute without doubt some of the finest of our annual climbers; they are as easily grown as the common Tall Nasturtiums which they far surpass in remarkable brilliancy of their flowers, and also in the height of vines and rapidity of growth.

Many colors mixed...Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 10c; oz. 15c**MADAM GUNTER'S HYBRIDS.**

A grand strain of tall growth, containing many colors not found in any other mixture.

Many colors mixed

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c

DWARF VARIETIES.

(Tropaeolum majus nanum.)

Dwarf Nasturtiums are very desirable for borders along walks, paths, etc. They are in constant bloom. Grow about a foot high.

Brilliant. A handsome scarlet.**King Theodore.** Maroon.**Lady Bird.** Orange yellow, red spots.**Pearl.** Creamy white.**Ruby King.** A blue tinted red.**Mixed.** All colors.

All of the above.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

DWARF FRENCH CHAMELEON.

Same as described above amongst the tall varieties, but of the true dwarf habit.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c

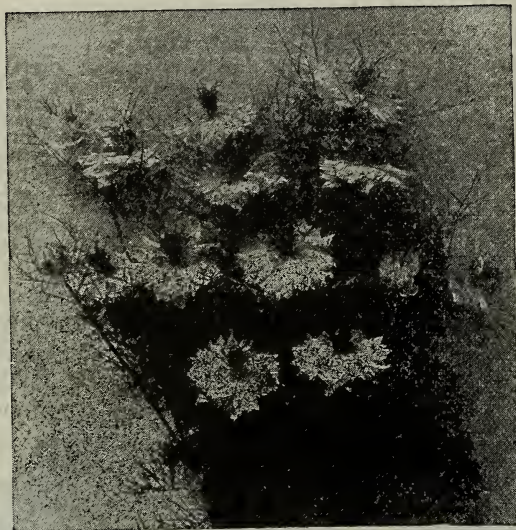
Mixed colors of Dwarf Sorts,

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 10c; oz. 15c

Six assorted packets of any of the above varieties of Nasturtiums for 25c; 12 for 40c.

Five 1 oz. packages (except Chameleon and Ivy-leaved) for 50c.

**NICOTIANA AFFINIS**



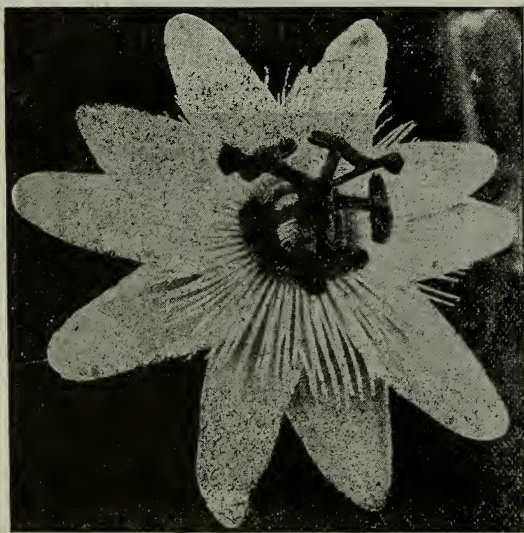
NIGELLA DAMASCENA

Nigella Damascena.

(Love in a Mist.)

A showy annual with finely cut foliage and curiously formed flowers of light blue color. The form and color make them very desirable for bouquets. Height 1 foot.

Mixed colors.Pkt. 5c



PASSIFLORA COERULEA

Passiflora Coerulea.

(Passion Flower.)

A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. They are the pride of South America and the West Indies, where the woods are filled with their species, climbing from tree to tree, bearing flowers of striking beauty. Pkt. 5c

Plants 12c each; 3 for 30c.

OXALIS.

Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock and rustic baskets. Half hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

Mixed varieties.Pkt. 10c

Oxalis Bulbs are ready in September. Ask for our Bulb Catalog.

Ornamental Grasses.

Ornamental grasses are very useful for cutting, when fresh, for summer bouquets, and also dry well for working with everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. This assortment includes the most delicate and graceful varieties.

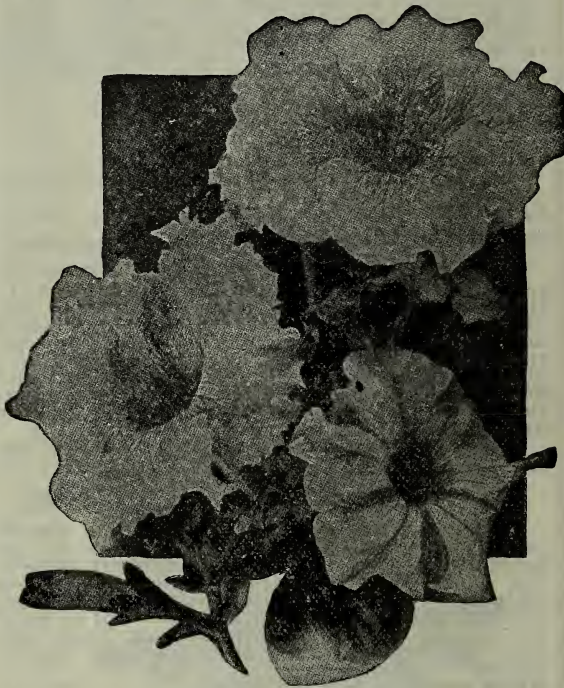
Gynerium argenteum (Pampa Grass), forms elegant plumes of striking appearance. Pkt. 5c

Lagurus ovatus (Hare's Tail), very pretty in bouquets.Pkt. 5c

**Stipa pennata* (Feather Grass).....Pkt. 5c

Many splendid varieties mixed.....Pkt. 10c

Those varieties which are marked with asterisks (*) are perennial.



PETUNIAS

Petunias.

One of the best flowers for a splendid display throughout the season. Beautiful new colors, striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease and culture, profuse and continuous bloom, adaption for different ways of growing—indoors and in the garden—render the Petunia one of the most valuable of the annuals and entitle it to a generous share of the space in every garden. In bloom from July to October.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

Produce immense large blossoms.....Pkt. 15c

Striped and blotched single mixed.....Pkt. 5c

Double mixed, saved from the choicest double flowers only.Pkt. 20c

Pansies.

(Viola tricolor maxima.)

With the exception of the Rose there is no plant which enjoys such universal popularity as does the Pansy. It has a larger range of color than most plants and is a favorite with all. It is a hardy biennial, blooming continuously from spring until fall and if slightly covered will blossom the second year. It is better, however, to resow each year as the flowers the second year are never as fine as the first year. It is very easy to cultivate and no garden, however small, should be without a Pansy bed.

ORCHID FLOWERED PANSIES.

See Novelties.



PANSIES



Barteldes Giant Market Pansies.

The imposing five-spotted flowers are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, perfectly round in form and borne on long graceful stems, a decided advantage over the old short stemmed sorts. The plants are of compact form, building perfectly round bushes, with strikingly pretty foliage. The beauty of these plants is in their being covered over with flowers of brilliant and rich colors, cannot be surpassed by any other dwarf growing annual.

Pkt. 15c

CASSIER'S NEW GIANT ODIER. Extra large flowers of the showy and popular Odier type, being all three or five spotted on back grounds of rich glowing colors in many distinct shades.

Pkt. 15c

BUGNOT'S VERY LARGE STRAIN MIXED. An extra large five blotched race; plants vigorous, with short stalks, bearing well above the foliage, immense flowers of fine form and substances. Extra fine.

Pkt. 15c

GERMAN IMPERIAL MIXTURE. While the giant flowered are great favorites, they do not carry all shades and colors which are found in our German mixtures. This is the florists' popular strain.

Mixed, a fine assortment

Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 75c

Good Mixed, consisting of many popular colors of ordinary strains.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c

TRIMARDEAU. (Giant Pansies.)

White, with dark centers.

Black, King of the Blacks.

Yellow, a beautiful clear color.

Blue, azure blue.

Purple, deep, royal purple.

Bronze, a fine golden bronze.

Mixed, many colors.

Each of the above 10c per pkt., the whole collection of seven for 50 cents.

SWEET SCENTED.

This lovely new class is the result of a hybridization of the Pansy and the Sweet Violet, retaining the delightful perfume with Pansy bloom 2 inches in diameter, of good substance and in many colors. They include pure white, yellow, black, maroon, orange and lavender, also striped, blotched, etc.

Pkt. 15c

PASSION FLOWER. See page 62.

PETUNIAS. See page 62.

Pansy Plants.

Some people have neither the time nor inclination to raise Pansies from seed. We can furnish fine large flowered Pansy plants in the spring.

Price 40c per dozen postpaid

Phlox Drummondii.

No flower excels this in all the qualities that make it a popular annual. The flowers are brilliant and of varied colors; it blooms profusely and continuously; is one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October, and is excellent for bouquets. Taking everything into consideration, it should certainly be placed in the light of the half dozen best flowers for garden decoration. Height 18 inches.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA.

Extra large flowering.

Alba, White. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

Star of Quedlinburg. Star-shaped flowers.. Pk. 10c

Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c

PHLOX DECUSSATA.

Perennial Phlox. Pkt. 10c

Pinks.

(Dianthus.)

Splendid large flowers of the most brilliant colors and markings; constantly in bloom from July until after severe frosts the first and also the second year. No flower exceeds this genius for a brilliant show of colors through the summer. Height 1 foot.

Chinensis (double China), mixed,

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c

Laciniatus (double Imperial), mixed,

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c

Imperialis (single fringed), mixed,

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 50c

Heddewigii (double Heddewigii), mixed,

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00

Albus Flore Pleno (double white)..... Pkt. 5c

Dianthus Plumarius (perpetual), June Pink,
Clove or Grass Pink, hardy and fine for old-
fashioned gardens. Pkt. 5c

Hardy Garden Pinks.

.....Plants 12c ea., 3 for 30c



HARDY GARDEN PINKS

Poppy.

(Papaver.)

A well known flower of great profusion. Single and double mixed, a grand collection of annual varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c

FAIRY POPPIES.

The flowers are perfectly double, of large size and magnificent form. In colors the grand large flowers are pure white, glowing scarlet, light lilac, scarlet with white and black, rose and deep maroon. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c

THE SHIRLEY POPPIES.

(Papaver Rhæas.)

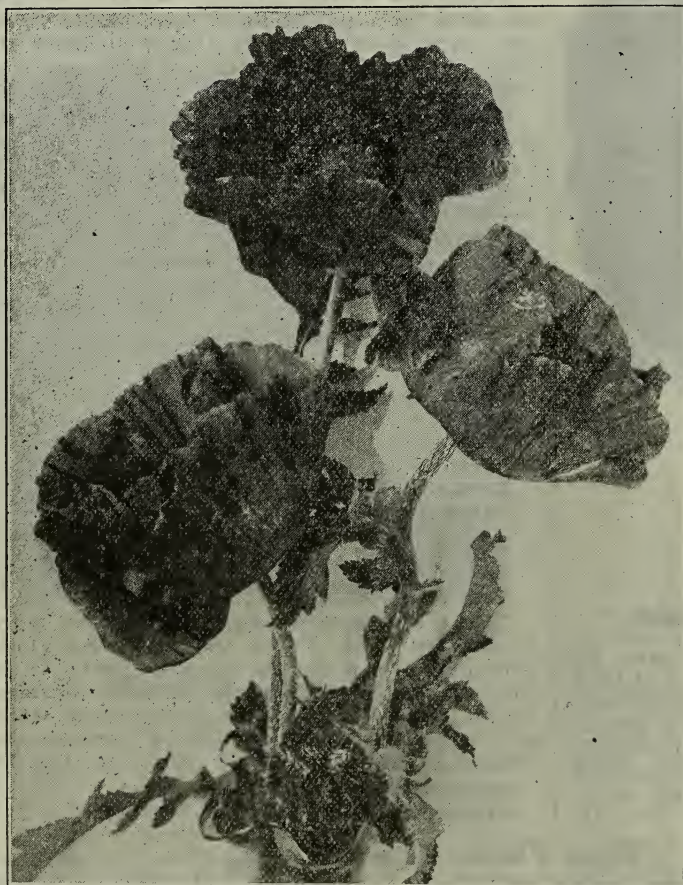
They are similar in every way to the wild scarlet Field Poppy of England and the continent, but the range of colors is so varied that scarcely two will be found alike.

Pkt. 5c

ORIENTAL HYBRID POPPIES.

(Papaver Orientale.)

For brilliancy of coloring there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over six inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, and richest maroon purple. Their culture is simple as that of the common Garden Poppy. One of their most valuable properties is that they are perfectly hardy perennials, increasing in size and beauty from year to year. Pkt. 10c



ORIENTAL POPPY

ICELAND POPPIES. (*Papaver Nudicaule.*)

The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and with their long stems are suitable for cutting. The plants are perfectly hardy, easily cultivated, and the lovely flowers are in bloom from early summer until fall. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed. Pkt. 10c

PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA. (Moss Rose.)

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They are in full bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in the autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm in light soil and in a dry situation. After the plant appears withhold water, and if the plants have full exposure to the sun the ground will be covered with the plants and the effect will be beautiful. Tender annual. Height 9 inches.

Double Rose, mixed. Pkt. 10c

Single. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c

PRIMROSE. (*Primula.*)

These are perhaps the most desirable of all house plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, few plants flower more continually and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost and damp and cutting winds. Height 9 inches.

Obconica. Pkt. 10c

Sinesis, mixed. Pkt. 15c

PYRETHRUM. (Insect Powder Plant.)

Practical entomologists have long been looking for some effective, safe and cheap insecticide, and now tell us they have found it in the Persian insect powder. This is the dried and powdered flowers of the Pyrethrum Roseum and it is certain death to plant lice, flies, cabbage worms and nearly every form of insect life. It is harmless to man, but when diluted with ten times its bulk of flour kills every cabbage worm or other insect it touches. Height 1 foot.

Pyrethrum Roseum. Pkt. 10c

Pyrethrum Aureum.—This is the beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves called "Golden Feather." Pkt. 10c

RAGGED SAILOR.

See *Centaurea Cyanus*.

RESEDA ODORATA.

See *Mignonette*.

RICINUS.

See *Castor Beans*.

NEW DWARF ROSE.

(*Rosa Polyantha Multiflora.*)

Height 20 inches. This variety comes to us from France. The rose commences blooming when about eight inches high; like annuals, they germinate, flower and produce seed within the first year. Their bloom is continuous throughout the summer, but is naturally more abundant the second season. The flowers are single, semi-double and double in almost equal proportions and present most all the variations found in other roses. A young plant raised from seed sown expands its first flowers in 3 months. Pkt. 15c

SALPIGLOSSIS.

A beautiful annual that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden, will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest colors, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich velvet, each petal beautifully penciled. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors, Pkt. 5c

SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA.

(Mourning Bride.)

One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of dwarf habit and compact, the flowers borne upon long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial. Mixed colors, Pkt. 5c

**Salvia Splendens.**

(Scarlet Sage.)

The *Salvia*, or Flowering Sage, is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes and continues in bloom until frost in the open ground, when the plant can be removed to the greenhouse and will continue in bloom a long time. This variety is of the dwarf habit, and the spikes of flowers are not so large as some of the greenhouse sorts. Height 1½ feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 5c

SCHIZANTHUS.

This annual should be more widely cultivated. Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted; laced with crimson, white and yellows, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Height 18 inches. Mixed colors, Pkt. 5c

SENSITIVE PLANT.

See *Mimosa Pudica*.

SILENE ARMERIA. (Catchfly Plant.)

A showy, free-flowering plant, with bright, dense heads of flowers growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for border, circular beds and ribbons. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c

SMILAX. (*Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides.*)

No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers and for wreaths, etc., it is indispensable to florists. Height 10 inches. Tender annual. Large sized Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

STOKESIA CYANEA. (Corn Flower Aster.)

This is one of the most charming and beautiful native hardy plants. The plant grows from 18 to 20 inches high bearing freely from early July until frost, its handsome lavender-blue *Centaurea* like blossoms measuring from four to five inches across. We do not hesitate to state that *Stokesia* is one of the most valuable and desirable hardy plants offered. Pkt. 10c

Sunflowers. (See *Helianthus*.)

Swan River Daisy. (See *Brackycome*.)

Sweet Sultan. (See *Centaurea Moschata*.)

Sweet Williams. (See *Dianthus Barbatus*.)

Ten Weeks Stocks.

(*Cherianthus Matthiola*.)

Cut and Come Again.

Plants grow about one foot high, making a compact bush covered with splendid spikes; in bloom from July till frost. This seed is of our own importation from the most celebrated German growers of these flowers, saved only from the selected pot plants, and will produce the largest proportion possible of large double flowers, in the most brilliant colors and varieties. Half hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

Dwarf German Double, mixed colors,

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c

Single, mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c



TEN WEEKS STOCKS

Sweet Peas.

We are headquarters for strictly high grade Sweet Pea Seed. Our growers give special attention to selecting and cleaning. We have orders from all parts of the United States for our selected strains, which are furnished at prices within the reach of all and as low as the ordinary stocks are priced by many.

CULTURE. Sweet Pea delights in a soil inclined to be clayey, and, as the little beauty is a gross feeder, a good supply of well-rotted manure should be mixed with the ground. Fall is the best season to prepare the soil. A good many failures are caused by manuring in the spring, for the reason that all pea vines like a moist ground, and the heat originated by the manure combined with the heat from the sun is too much for the young vines, which turn yellow and die. The best season to sow the seed is as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked. Late sowing produces rank growth, but few flowers. Dig a trench a foot deep by 16 or 18 inches wide and mix in it 6 inches of top soil with old manure. In this plant your seed in two rows, dropping one every inch or two; then cover with two inches of soil, gradually filling the trench as they grow. One side has to be a little lower to allow the surplus water to drain off. The flowers must be picked every day if you want them to bloom through the summer. Bone dust and nitrate of soda will hasten the time of flowering.

Sweet Peas Up to Date, by Hutchins. A complete treatise on Sweet Pea culture. 10 cents postpaid.

Orchid-Flowered Varieties.

These are extra large flowered types, and besides having gigantic flowers, have the edges of the standard and wings beautifully waved and crumpled. This is an extra fancy stock and every Sweet Pea order should contain at least one of these varieties.

Spencers.

COUNTESS SPENCER. This is the most magnificent variety, of bright, soft pink color. The petals are wavy; the blossoms are very large, often measuring two inches across. The stems are long and stiff, and the flowers possess every desirable characteristic.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c

PHENOMINAL. A unique variety of this splendid race. The color is silvery white, shaded and edged with rich lilac or purple. The large hooded flowers are magnificent representatives of an improved type of Maid of Honor or Lottie Eckford.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c

JOHN INGMAN. This is a selection out of Countess Spencer, having the same form and being almost as large. The flowers are often borne four to a spray, of carmine, rose color in the standard and bright rose in the wings. This represents the deepest color in the "orchid flowering" reds. Very beautiful.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c

COUNTESS SPENCER SEEDLINGS MIXED. This mixture contains many rare and beautiful seedlings, all showing the wavy "orchid-flowering" blossoms. It is the best and most beautiful mixture of Spencer seedlings that we know.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c

Unwins.

GLADIS UNWIN. Flowers are large, of bright pink color, with unusually long stems. Generally four blossoms to the stem. A great variety for florists.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c

PHYLLIS UNWIN. Larger than Gladis Unwin. Color of a rich, rosy carmine, with all good points of Gladis Unwin. Crimped and wavy wings.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c

Sweet Peas—Continued.

Tall Varieties.

Prices by mail.

5c per packet; 6 packets for 25c; 12 packets for 40c; 10c per oz.; 3 1-ounce packets for 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. If pounds are wanted by express, deduct 10c per lb.

White.

Emily Henderson. A persistent bloomer.

Blanche Burpee. A splendid pure white variety.

Sadie Burpee. An improvement on either of the above, being very large with hooded form.

Dorothy Eckford. One of the best white.

Mont Blanc. Earliest of the whites.

Yellow.

Mrs. Eckford. Beautifully shaded. Very vigorous grower.

Pink and White.

Early Blanche Ferry. This is the Standard among florists, as it has no rival for forcing. Our strain is the earliest of all.

Pink.

Katherine Tracy. A soft but brilliant pink.

Lady Mary Curry. Fine orange pink, of intense color. Splendid for cutting.

Lady Penzance. An attractive orange pink with a medium hooded blossom.

Lovely. A delicate shell tinged with yellow; often-four flowers upon a stem.

Modesty. White, with a tint of pink on the edges.

Prima Donna. A lovely shade of soft pink, vigorous; usually four blossoms on a stem.

Rose.

Her Majesty. Large, hooded flowers, oft times four to a stem.

Scarlet.

King Edward VII. Dark, rich red.

Salopian. Very bright scarlet with large flowers.

Cardinal. A large and well formed scarlet.

Lavender.

New Countess. Delicate lavender, the finest color.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Very large with long stems.

Maroon.

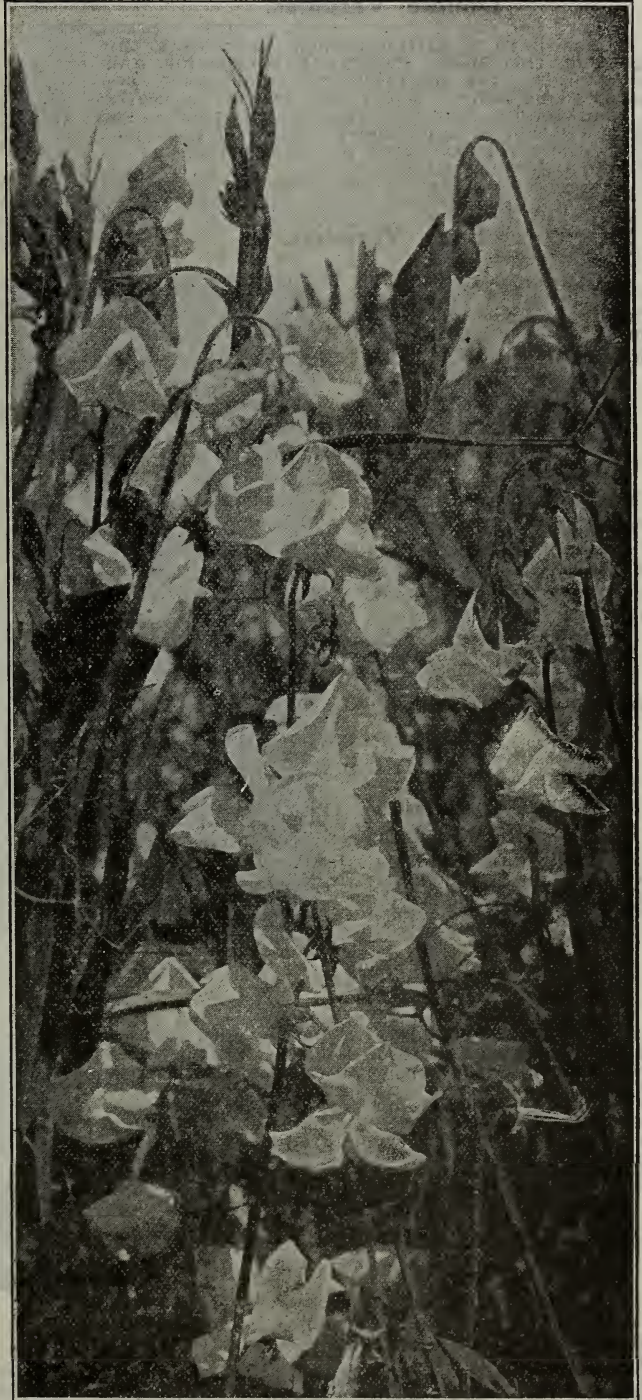
Black Knight. Very deep maroon. An improvement on Boreatton.

Blue.

Captain of the Blues. Bright purple blue.

Countess of Cadogan. Flowers open purple, but soon change to lilac and then to blue.

Navy Blue. The large flowers are of a rich violet purple with the effect of dark navy blue.



VARIEGATED AND STRIPED

Gray Friar. Watered purple on white ground.

Dorothy Tennant. Rosy purple, large size.

Juanita. Standard mauve, wings lavender, both striped.

America. Is a common scarlet striped on white. Large, open flowers,

Sweet Peas—Continued.

Double Varieties.

It has been a difficult task to change the habit of the Sweet Pea by hybridization and selection to the double form, and much remains to be done. The result at best is really a semi-double flower. The best varieties we have will not produce more than half the doubles, others remaining of the usual single type. We furnish them mixed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c

Bush Varieties.

A distinct class growing 15 to 18 inches high. It forms erect, compact bushes with blossoms similar to those of the tall varieties. Recommended where garden space is limited.

Mixture of colors......Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Sweet Pea Mixtures.

SUNFLOWER MIXTURE.

This mixture put up by us under our celebrated "Sunflower" brand; is the very best. It is made up of a great many named varieties, selected and mixed by us. This is an extra fancy mixture and should not be classed with the ordinary mixtures on the market.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c

LIGHT COLORS ONLY.

From named varieties, mixed to order.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c

TASSEL FLOWER.

See Cacalia.

THUNBERGIA ALATUM.

(Climbing Blackeyed Susan.)

A trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center, or eyes. Particularly adapted for vases or hanging baskets, for plaza decorations, etc. Height 4 feet.

Pkt. 10c

VERBENA.

The most popular bedding plant grown from seed. The fine varieties of colors with stripes and markings of different shades, profuse and long continued bloom, and excellent for bouquets, making them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalog for general culture. Grown from the seeds, the plants will bloom more profusely than those produced from cuttings.

Mammoth Verbenas in the following colors: White, pink, purple, blue, scarlet, each. Pkt. 10c

Mixed colors......Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c

TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSE.

(Canary Bird Flower.)

One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate green shade with small yellow flowers which, when half expanded, have in shape a fanciful resemblance to canary birds. Height 8 feet. Half hardy annual.

Pkt. 10c

VERBENIA HYBRIDA.

Mixed colors......Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c

WILD GARDEN FLOWER. A mixture of all Kinds of Flower Seeds.

Anyone who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds and borders is aware of the labor and constant care and attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care, "The Wild Flower Garden" presents a substitute which for its unusual and varied cheapness, and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no equal. The seeds we offer for the "Wild Flower Garden" are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed, can be offered at a much cheaper price than when sold in separate packages. No one not having such a bed can form an idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day.

Dwarf Varieties.

CUPID SWEET PEAS.

A decided acquisition in Sweet Peas. Grows to a height of about 10 inches, suitable for bedding and borders. The blossoms are smaller than those of tall bush varieties.

White Cupid. Pure white blossoms.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c

Pink Cupid. Same as preceding, differing in color only. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c

Mixed Cupids. Contains many colors. Prices same as for Pink and White Cupids.

Everlasting Peas.

A perennial climber producing a succession of white rose and purple blossoms in clusters. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 5 feet.

Mixed colors......Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c

THE NATIONAL MIXTURE.

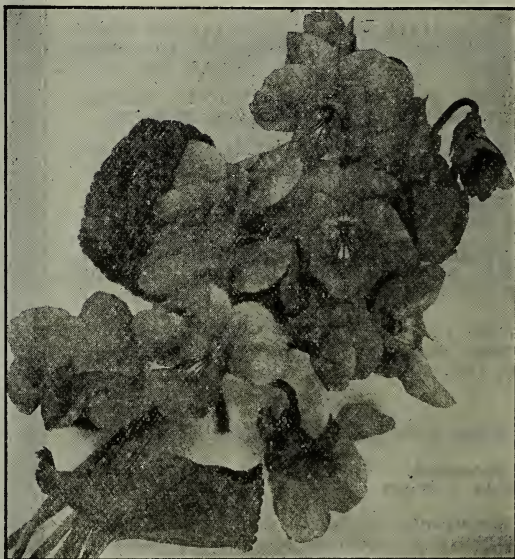
The National Mixture. Red, White and Blue; consists of Salopian, Blanche Burpee, and Navy Blue. Try some in your garden next year. It will make a fine show.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 3 oz. 25c. ¼ lb. 35c

LARGE FLOWERED MIXED.

All good varieties, though not all choice.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs., not prepaid, \$3.00.



VIOLETS

VIOLET. (Viola Odorata.)

The violet should not be wanting in any garden on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume the whole room. Succeeds best in a shady place, and can easily be increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial. Height 4 inches.

Pkt. 10c

VINCA.

If seed is sown early the plants will bloom the first summer. They can be taken up in the fall and kept in the house throughout the winter. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c

WALL FLOWER. (*Cherianthus Cherri fl pl.*)

The massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double and combine many shades of color—the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Double, mixed. Pkt. 10c
Single, mixed. Pkt. 5c

WHITLAVA GRANDI-FLORA.

An elegant annual with delicate foliage and a drooping cluster of rich dark blue and white bell-shaped flowers. Is fine for baskets and vases, and for piazza decoration is one of the best, flourishing well in partly shaded situation. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c

WISTARIA VINES.

(*Glycine Sinensis.*)

One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine, bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. If once started, it will live for years. Hardy perennial. Height 20 feet. Pkt. 10c

XERANTHEMUM.

A popular flower of the immortelle class, blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of compact habit with flowers borne on long stems. Colors: white, purple, yellow and light blue. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c



Zinnia Elegans Flore Pleno.

Very few flowers have such a long period of popularity as has this old-fashioned Zinnia.

Fine, large flowers, of great variety of colors—red, rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, orange, white and yellow; the flowers are full double as a Dahlia, remaining in bloom from July till after frost. Make a dense hedge, covered with bloom. Height 2 feet. Half hardy annual.

Double Variety Mixed.

This is made up of the best and showiest double varieties. Pkt. 5c

New Zebra. Striped like the animals of distant lands, the name of which it has. Pkt. 10c

ZINNIA ELEGANS, DOUBLE.**NEW MINIATURE ZINNIA.**

The most dainty and ornamental miniature Zinnia in existence. It is of truly Lilliputian growth, the plants growing from 3 to 4 inches in height only. At the same time these pretty little plants display a perfection in leaves, flowers and growth generally, not often met with in this class of the Zinnia.

The mixture which we offer to our customers this year contains all the popular colors that can be found amongst the tall Zinnias, and the profusion of the blossoms make it an exceedingly showy variety in every garden.

Indispensable for borders around small flower beds, where larger plants would spoil symmetrical forms. The plants themselves are splendidly adapted for bedding purposes, as they stand transplanting readily, and when in bloom some beautiful beds of finest color combinations can be created.

Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c

Specials.

Include at least one of these in your order. It is money well spent.

MIXED CLIMBERS.

Includes Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, Japanese Hops, Cypress Vine, etc., just what you want to cover an old fence, stumps, trellises, etc.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

EVERLASTING FLOWERS MIXED.

All the popular Everlastings. You cut them when in bloom, and they keep all winter.

Pkt. 10c

NASTURTIUMS.

We give 6 packets of any kind for 25c; 12 packets for 40c. Your choice from page 60.

PANSIES.

Seven of the finest giant flowered Pansies, one packet each for only 50c.

SWEET PEAS.

Six separate packets for 25c; 12 packets for 40c; three 1-ounce packages for 25c. Your choice from pages 65 and 66.

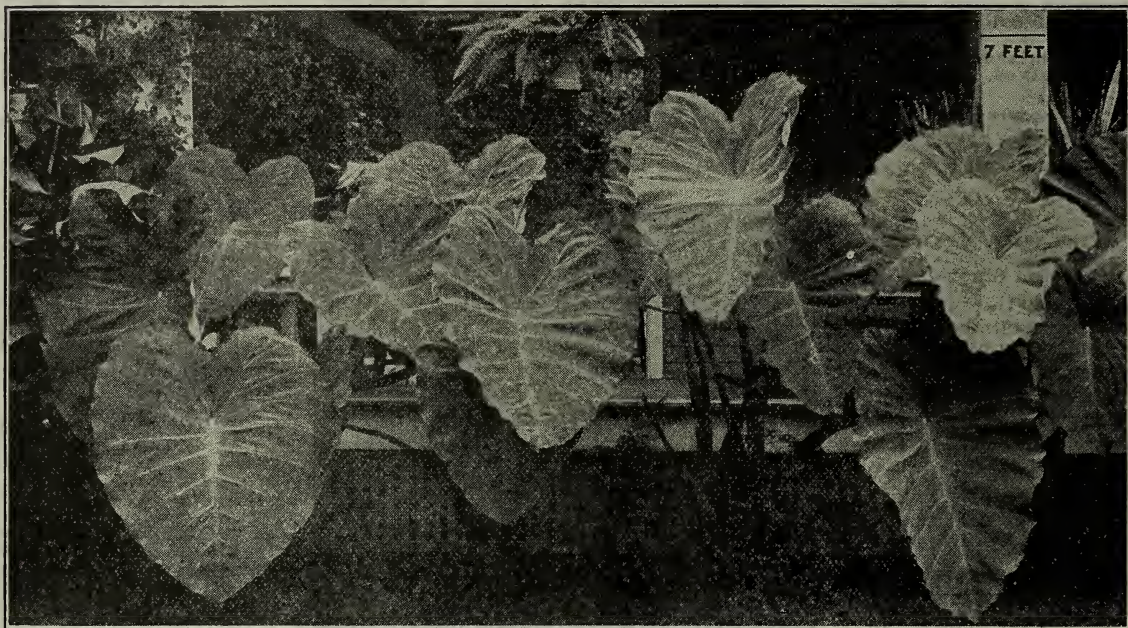
Don't miss our offer of plants, including Roses, Ferns, Carnations, Geraniums, etc.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

Order a few Gladioli, Tuberose or Caladiums and you'll not regret it. Every August we issue a Fall Bulb Catalog. If you have not been receiving it, write for it next fall and set out a few Hyacinths and Tulips.

SELECTED SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Prices are Postage Paid Unless Otherwise Noted.



CALADIUMS. (These were almost seven feet high.)

BEGONIA.

Handsome young flowering bulbs of rich, varied colors, ranging from delicate yellow and salmon to crimson. Early bloomers, in full bloom until early frost. Grow best in soil composed of leaf mould and sand and a small portion of well rotted cow manure.

Single, each 10c; doz. \$1.00; double, each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(Elephant's Ear.)

One of the most effective plants in cultivation, for planting out on the lawn, growing 6 feet high with handsome leaves, often 3 feet long and 20 inches wide. Can be stored in sand during the winter.

Each 25c; doz. \$2.50

CANNAS.

Combining grand tropical foliage with large and brilliant flowers. The Canna is one of the most showy bedding plants. The large flowers and varied colors double their popularity.

Each 5c; doz. 50c

CINNAMON VINE.

A charming climber with heart-shaped leaves and cinnamon scented flowers, making a perfect bower of beauty. It thrives anywhere, and when once planted will grow for years. They are grown from roots or tubers, and will grow in any locality.

Each 5c; doz. 50c

DAHLIAS.

Always a favorite for autumn flowering. The flowers are symmetrical and perfect, and the range of colors are so varied and perfect that they will always be popular where display is wanted. Roots easily injured by frost. Set two feet apart. Tie to stakes.

Show and fancy varieties 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

GLOXINIA.

This plant is very ornamental on account of the richness of its foliage and its ample, graceful and delicately tinted flowers. The soil should be porous and very rich, and the bulbs, being small, should be planted shallow. They grow best in a warm, moist atmosphere, but to produce the finest colors they should be shaded, or grown in a northern exposure.

Imported separate colors, each 10c; doz. 90c.

GLADIOLUS.

We are large growers of these bulbs and supply only varieties and mixtures that we know are the best to be obtained and such as will give complete satisfaction.

Each 5c; doz. 30c

HYACINTHS CANDICANS.

The flowers are bell shaped and pendulous, pure white, and fragrant. Plant is hardy and grows stronger each year.

Each 5c; doz. 50c

WHITE CALLA.

The Calla is one of the best flowering plants for room culture, needing little care beyond abundant water, and an occasional washing of the leaves to keep them free from dust. Take a four or five-inch pot, fill it with good, rich loam (one-half leaf mould and one-half good garden soil), then put in the bulb and cover one inch below the surface, water good and place in a dark place for three or four weeks. As soon as it starts growing bring to the light.

Each 15c; 3 for 40c

TUBEROSES.

Most delightful, fragrant and beautiful summer flowering bulbs. Flowers wavy, white and sweet-scented. Plant is fond of light and heat. Plant outside after April 1.

Each 5c; doz. 40c

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shaded situation, where few other plants will thrive.

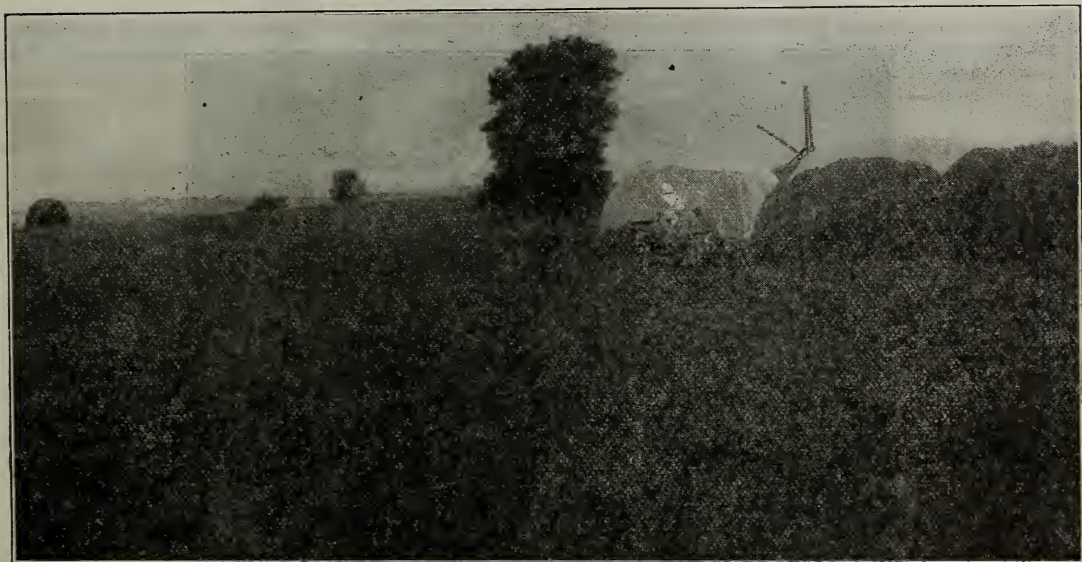
Each 5c; doz. 30c

MADEIRA VINE.

Madeira Vine is a popular and favorite tuberous rooted climber of rapid growth, with dense and beautiful foliage. It grows everywhere, but does better in warm, sunny locations.

Each 5c; doz. 40c

ALFALFA.



THE BEST MONEY-MAKER ON THE FARM

Alfalfa will fatten your bank account and buy you an automobile.

The field shown above was sown with our Sunflower Brand Alfalfa Seed in the fall of 1912. The following summer, in spite of the severest drought that we have ever had, this field, not yet one year old, produced four cuttings of the best kind of hay. We know of nothing that could have brought more profit, and all the labor required was for cutting and stacking the hay.

During the burning heat of the summer of 1913, when the hot winds burned up corn, kaffir, and other crops, Alfalfa simply stopped making hay and turned its efforts to making seed. The result was that Kansas had the best crop of Alfalfa Seed that it has ever known. The quality was fine and yield the largest on record.

Alfalfa is now raised in every state in the Union but it is here in the middle west that it is raised most extensively. Its use as a forage plant has increased wonderfully the last few years and the three and four crops of hay that it produces every year are adding immensely to the wealth of the country. Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is a great booster for Alfalfa, and especially for quality in Alfalfa Seed. Mr. Coburn is certainly in position to know the facts about this crop.

Alfalfa is essentially a dry land forage plant but will do well in any soil except a wet one. It has a tremendous root system and it has been generally believed that this root system gathered the moisture from great depths. Experiments now tend to prove that Alfalfa gets a good bit of moisture from the air and that the long roots are in search of food supplies. At any rate the fact remains that Alfalfa makes fine crops of hay on very little rainfall.

Besides producing from 3 to 10 tons of the best kind of hay, Alfalfa gathers nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil. Here then is a way to fertilize your soil and at the same time get a big profit from the crops. With all its advantages, Alfalfa has only one disadvantage and that is that it will not do well on wet land. Here the weeds get ahead of it and choke it out. Another point of great importance is that Chinch Bugs do not bother Alfalfa.

Alfalfa can be sown either in the fall or spring and from 15 to 20 pounds of good seed will sow an acre. If sown too thin the stalks become coarse and woody. We would be very glad to mail you a copy of our Alfalfa Booklet which gives full information about sowing and handling this crop. This book is free.

We handle a great many carloads of Alfalfa Seed each year and the very best seed of all these carloads is selected for our Sunflower Brand. This is then re-cleaned until it is the purest and best seed that is to be had anywhere.

Price of Alfalfa Seed in quantities is given on our Pink List. In small lots it is 25c per pound with postage of 8c per pound extra.

Large Book on Alfalfa by Hon. F. D. Coburn, 344 pages, \$2.00. Small Book on Alfalfa by Hon. F. D. Coburn, 161 pages, 50c.

Farmogerm.

(High Bred Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria.)

For inoculating Alfalfa and other Leguminous Crops.

Garden size, containing material to treat the seeds for 1-6 acre of land, 50c each.

Acre size, \$2.00. Five acre size, \$9.00.

In ordering state what crop you wish to plant; quantity wanted, and ask for book on the Farmogerm Method.

Legumogerm.

Each Leguminous Crop requires a special bacteria.

In order name the kind of seed you wish to inoculate.

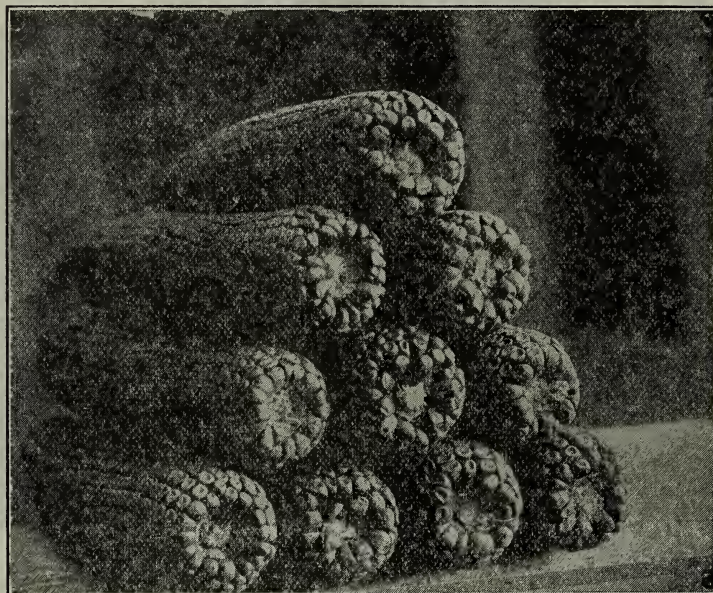
Full instructions with every package.

Alfalfa per acre, \$1.50. Five acre package, \$5.00.

Larger amounts quoted on application.

SEE OUR PINK LIST FOR MARKET PRICES.

TEXAS GROWN SEED CORN



Native Grown June Corn (Mais Chinaco).

Introduced by us over a quarter of a century ago from Montemorelas, Mexico. It was then called Chinico; the proper name is Chinaco, meaning Outcast. We think this is the grandest Outcast ever brought into this country. It is plantable Spring, Summer and Fall, maturing in 90 days and making roasting ears in 70 days.

Price: Pint 10c, qt. 15c, peck 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$2.25

Dawson's Texas-Raised White Seed Corn.

The earliest and heaviest yielder of white field corn, unexcelled by any. Ten to twelve days earlier than any of the regular varieties planted.

Price: Pint 10c, qt. 15c, peck 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$2.25.

Native Squaw Corn.

A drought-resisting variety, plantable in the summer months. It has blue and white grains, therefore not so desirable by the market gardener. However, it makes a sweet and very juicy roasting ear.

Price: Pint 10c, qt. 15c, peck 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$2.25.

Texas White Ninety-Day Corn.

Needs no recommendation for a general field crop, being tested, tried and proven very satisfactory.

Price: Pint 10c, qt. 15c, peck 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$2.25.

Acclimated Strawberry Corn.

Good all around corn, more especially for feeding purposes, originating from the crossing of red, white and yellow stock. This gives it a very pretty appearance.

Price: Pint 10c, qt. 15c, peck 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$2.25.

SEED CORN.

ORDER EARLY. It is a well known fact that good seed corn is going to be exceedingly scarce and in big demand. The drought cut the corn crop to almost nothing and nearly all farmers will have to buy their seed stock this year. Some of our corn is from the crop of 1912 and some from the crop of 1913. It is all selected, tipped, butted and shelled. And above all it is tested for vitality and we know it will grow. Quality in seed corn is of great importance and if you want a good yield you must first have a good stand, and to get a good stand you must have seed of good vitality. Our seed corn is tested and can be depended upon.

If wanted by mail add 8c per pound postage.



Kaw Chief.

The Result of Thirty Years of Selection.

It took thirty years to produce Kaw Chief Corn. This is absolutely the best corn we have ever raised, and we are proud to offer Kaw Chief Corn to our customers. We raised a good crop in spite of the drouth, and have a nice lot of seed to offer.

The corn is of a deep, golden yellow color, the ears are large, measuring up to 13 and 14 inches in length and have 16, 18 and 20 rows to the cob. The grower had in mind constantly not so much a very large ear, but an ear that was well filled at both top and butt, and kernels that were long and square shouldered. This is the kind of corn that yields heaviest when shelled. A bushel of Kaw Chief Corn on the ear will yield 58 to 60 pounds of shelled corn.

Kaw Chief Corn matures in from 95 to 105 days, and ordinarily yields from 75 to 80 bushels per acre and makes a good growth of foliage. It does well on both upland and bottom land.

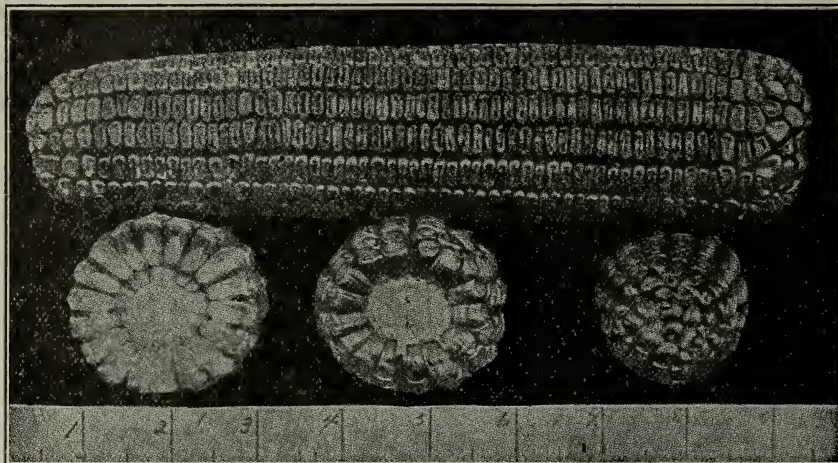
The picture shown here was made from a photograph and shows the character of the ears and the splendid manner in which the butts and tips are filled out.

We would advise you to plant some of this excellent variety and would suggest that you order early as our supply of Kaw Chief is very limited this season.

Per lb. 15c; postage 8c; per peck \$1.00

SEED CORN—Continued.

Yellow Varieties.



Kansas Sunflower.

Best and most popular medium corn. The Pride of Kansas. This is the largest medium yellow corn we know of, ears averaging 1 foot in length and about 2 inches in diameter, weighing one pound and upwards. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It matures 100 to 105 days, and looks as pretty as the Golden Beauty Corn. Stalks grow about eight feet in height, and are very leafy and furnish large quantities of fodder. We have grown it for several years and find it to be a heavy yielder, highly recommended to anybody who wants a large medium Yellow Corn. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c



KING OF THE EARLIEST. (85 Days.)

The earliest Dent variety, ripening in 85 days, and can be grown as far north as any other variety of dent or flint corn. Stalks small with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen-rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. (90 Days.)

This variety has smaller ears than the late kinds, but is valuable, as it matures early. Planted as late as July 4, it has fully matured by October 2. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows growing eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, and of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care from the original stock. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

IMPROVED LEAMING. (90 Days.)

This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the yellow Canada and flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium sized, tapering gradually, producing two good ears, each of which husks and shells easily. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

REID'S YELLOW DENT. (100 Days.)

Ears medium size, remarkably uniform in size and of a light yellow color with a deep grain and small red cob. Best for shredding, as it shatters least of any. A sure cropper and a very reliable variety in all respects. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

GOLDEN BEAUTY. (100 Days.)

The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear and in every respect as perfect a type as could possibly be had. Golden Beauty matures in 100 to 110 days from planting and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

HILDRETH YELLOW DENT. (100 Days.)

This corn is a very large growing variety. The ear is large and well rounded at butt and tip. The kernels are inclined to be small, but are very deep. Indentation medium rough; color deep golden yellow. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

IOWA GOLD MINE. (90 Days.)

It is early, ears of good size and symmetrical; color bright golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

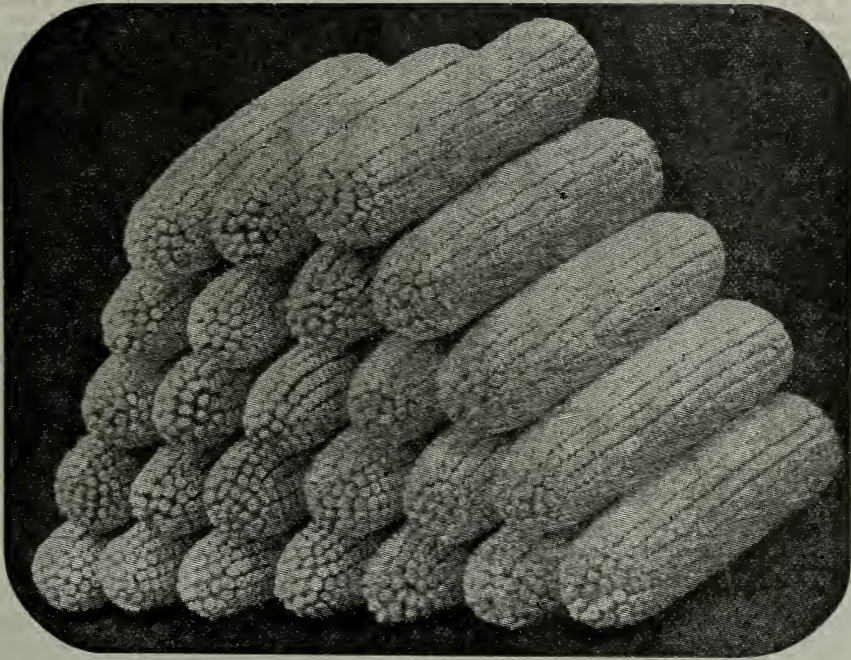
Red Corn.

BLOODY BUTCHER. (100 Days.)

This corn resists the drouth better than any other variety. Ears long and of perfect shape. Grain deep red, having sometimes a yellow tip. Type is not entirely fixed. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

FOR PRICES OF SEED CORN BY THE BUSHEL PLEASE SEE OUR PINK LIST.

Field Corn—White Varieties.



OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER.

The king of all the corn. It grows under conditions that kill all other varieties. It is, as its name implies, a white variety. Its good points are so numerous that were we to detail them all, one by one, our readers would think we were exaggerating the facts. But the corn is grown in every part of the country and is pleasing everyone who has planted it. It is grand and good and reliable—a veritable mortgage lifter.

It makes the prettiest stand of corn we have ever seen. The stalks grow from ten to thirteen feet in height and are exceedingly thick, with short and heavy joints. And moderately thick from ear to tassel, thus escaping the disaster which so often overtakes weak corn in times of heavy winds. The foliage is abundant and the leaves are thick and broad. The foliage starts while the corn is young, which gives an unusual amount of moisture. In addition the size and abundance of the leaves insures a large yield of splendid fodder.

Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

BOONE COUNTY WHITE. (100 days.)

Medium late, suited to bottom lands and favorable conditions. The ear is well proportioned and is well rounded at butt and tip. The color is creamy white.

Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

IOWA SILVER MINE. (90 days.)

The stalk grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet, and set the ears about three and a half to four feet from the ground. The ears measure from ten to twelve inches in length. They are very uniform in size and shape, sixteen to twenty straight rows of deep, pure white kernels, on a small cob. It is the heaviest yielder we know, having yielded over 100 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make sixty-two pounds of corn. It is entirely distinct and will give satisfaction.

Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL. (100 days.)

The stalk is short and thick. The ears grow long on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact, and heavy. The cob is small. By a test seventy ears weighed eighty-seven and one-half pounds, of which the cobs alone weighed only seven pounds. It makes superior quality of corn meal. We recommend it highly.

Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

HICKORY KING. (110 days.)

This is an entirely distinct variety amongst the white corn, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the acre bulk of ears than any other variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil, and will produce good strong stalks, bearing two, and occasionally three good ears. A good drouth resister. We recommend it very highly.

Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn.

This corn, as the name indicates, is inclined to stool, and one grain will produce in many instances more than one stalk. Each stalk bears two or three ears five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length and beautifully white. It produces an abundance of fodder, and is the best variety for ensilage. It yields 30 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, and the ears are fine for roasting although not sweet. It does not require a very rich soil and therefore the best variety for poor soils. The kernel contains more starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a fine flour that will make bread, biscuits, etc., the same as the wheat flour. Plant two kernels in a hill and cultivate the same as other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre.

Lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00

CLOVERS AND GRASSES.

Klee-und-Grass Saaten.

Troboles y Gramineas.

We print a pink list giving quantity prices of field seeds. We will send this gladly upon request. All prices are subject to market fluctuations. Our prices include sacks, but do not include freight or express charges, which must be paid by customers. If field seeds are wanted by mail, add 8c per pound for postage. With every order for grass or clover seeds amounting to \$5.00, we will be pleased to send Barteldes' Farm Guide, if asked for.



SWEET CLOVER ALONG A KANSAS ROADSIDE

White Flowered Sweet Clover. (Melilotus Alba.)

Sweet Clover has suddenly sprung into popular favor. For a long time it had been regarded as a pest, but now a place has been found for it and in its place it is a very valuable plant.

Sweet Clover is valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest and most barren places. It will not only thrive on soils that are too poor for any other crop but will improve the soil it is growing on. It makes good hay and good pasture, although cattle do not always take to it at first. It resembles Alsike Clover in that it can grow on moist soils.

Its ability to improve the soil, together with its ability to thrive on very poor soils, makes it especially valuable as a pioneer crop on poor, run down, badly washed fields.

The seed can be sown either in the fall or spring and about 20 lbs. of the hulled seed and 25 lbs. of the unhulled seed is required per acre.....Per lb. 40c

ALSIKE CLOVER. (Trifolium hybridum.)

Alsike Clover is especially valuable for growing on wet or swampy land. If you have a piece of land that is too damp for Alfalfa or other clovers or grass sow a mixture of about four pounds of Alsike Clover and ten pounds of Red Top Grass Seed. This will make an excellent crop of hay.

Alsike Clover is very hardy, is perpetual, will withstand drought and will not winter kill. About six to ten pounds will sow an acre and as the seed is very fine it should be covered only slightly. For bottom lands needing drainage but not subject to overflow an excellent mixture is as follows: Four pounds of Red Clover, two pounds of Alsike Clover and ten pounds of Timothy. This quantity is for one acre.Lb. 40c

RED CLOVER. (Trifolium pratensis.)

Red or Medium Clover has long been considered the most important of the clover family. It is valuable both as a hay crop and a pasture crop and is also beneficial to the soil. It is a well known fact that grain crops will yield more when they follow clover. It is very valuable for enriching wornout soils but the trouble is that the soil is generally too much exhausted before the clover is sown. The better plan is to rotate your crops with clover so that the soil will not become too badly run down.

The common mixture both for hay and pasture is eight pounds of Clover and ten pounds of Timothy per acre. To get the best hay Red Clover should be cut when just past the blooming stage, but in consideration of a second crop it is often necessary to cut the first crop a little sooner.

The selection of the seed is of greatest importance. Buckhorn is found in nearly all clover seed and is to be avoided whenever possible. Our Sunflower Grade is especially selected for purity and can be depended upon.

Red Clover will grow on any good corn land and when sown by itself the soil should be put in first class condition. It can be sown either in the spring or in the fall, but as it is not drought resistant in the early stages the

moisture should be conserved as much as possible. It is generally sown broadcast at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.....Per lb. 40c

WHITE CLOVER. (Trifolium repens.)

White Clover is excellent for pasture and is especially valuable for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds of White Clover should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures as it helps fill up the bare spots and is very nutritious. White Clover will disappear at the approach of very hot weather but will come back again with rains or seasonable weather. It is very hardy and is a perennial. Sow five to eight pounds per acre.Per lb. 50c

CRIMSON CLOVER. (Trifolium incarnatum.)

An annual variety in common use in Italy and southern France for feeding green. Also largely grown in this country in Virginia. A good portion is now being used in Texas and adjoining states. Two to four weeks earlier than the Red Clover, and for that reason being more desirable. Immense yield of fodder. Commences to grow at once after cutting and continues to do so until after frost. Height 1 foot; roots nearly black, and blossoms long and of deep carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the fall in southern country. Sow 15 pounds to the acre.....Per lb. 25c

BURR CLOVER. (Medicago Maculata.)

Is used mainly in the southern states and in California. Fills in the season when other forage plants have become dried up by the summer heat. Stock of all kinds feeds upon the burrs, which contains a large portion of nutritious matter. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre in August, September or October.....Per lb. 25c

JAPAN CLOVER. (Lespedeza striata.)

Low, perennial, spreading habit. Stands excessive drouth well; flourishes on poorest soil in southern states. Sow 15 pounds per acre. It makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow in spring broadcast at the rate of 30 pounds per acre.....Per lb. 40c

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.

Clovers and Grasses—Continued.**Bermuda Grass. (Cynodon Dactylon.)**

BERMUDA GRASS ON THE LAWN OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING AT TOPEKA

The following is taken from the Kansas Farmer:

"Mention has several times been made in Kansas Farmer of the Bermuda planted in the lawn of the state capitol here in Topeka. The planting was done a year ago last spring. Apparently a considerable number of the plants were killed last winter. However, the grass came on this spring and at this writing (September after the extremely hot and dry summer of 1913), the plots are thickly covered. These are the only green plots in the four blocks composing the state house lawn. The Bermuda has not been watered. The remarkable manner in which the Bermuda thickened after having suffered much from the rigors of last winter and the manner in which it has kept green demonstrated to us the possibilities of practical value of Bermuda grass for this section of the state."

The only green lawn in Lawrence last summer was the one around the Postoffice, which we set out to Bermuda grass two years ago. Bermuda grass should be used more extensively in Kansas, especially for lawns. A Bermuda Grass lawn needs no attention except for cutting and it will do without water and remain green all summer. It will stand any amount of tramping and makes a beautiful lawn.

Bermuda grass can be started by sewing the seed at the rate of from 3 to 5 pounds per acre or by setting out the roots. Neither should be done until the soil is warm. The roots should be set about 18 inches apart and then watered frequently for about six weeks. After they get a good start they require no artificial watering.

It is a valuable grass to grow over and bind the most arid soil. It is valuable for pasture and also as hay crop. Price of seed..Oz. 15c; 5 oz. 50c; ½ lb. 75c; \$1.25 per lb. Roots 2 bu. sack \$2.00

ORCHARD GRASS. (Dactylis glomerata.)

No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drought, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground and is splendid to prevent worn out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue grass. It makes a very heavy sod and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all season. It is well suited to sow mixed with alfalfa; an average of 12 lbs. Orchard grass 6 to 8 lbs. alfalfa seeds. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre....Lb. 25c

BROMUS INERMIS OR HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS.

A Wonderful Drouth Resister. A Grass for the Stock Raiser. All Cattle Like It.

This pre-eminent drouth-resisting grass stands at the head of all, and is destined to lead as the most satisfactory and valuable forage grass in all localities where arid soils demand a plant with ability to stand the drouth. Stands intense cold equally as well. May be sown in autumn with winter wheat, or early in spring. In southern states sow in February or March, preparing lands as for other grasses. Blooms in north in June, and earlier in southern states.

Its nature is to stool out, and thus does not show its best until the second season. It seldom produces seed the first year. Aside from Alfalfa no grass has fulfilled the promise to the western farmer better than Bromus Inermis. It meets drouth as well as wet and cold, and for Kansas we know of no grass to equal it. Many of our large ranchers are planting it extensively.

For hog pasture a mixture of Bromus Inermis and alfalfa, where the latter succeeds well, is recommended by Prof. Ten Eyck of the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment station, and he also suggests for large pastures for cattle a mixture of the following per acre: Bromus Inermis, 10 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 8 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 8 lbs.; Red Clover, 1 or 2 lbs., added to the mixture. For worn out pastures he advises a disc early in the spring, following with a harrow and sow Bromus Inermis on the land, putting most on places where native grasses are most killed out.Lb. 25c

Postage on all Grass Seeds, 8 cents per pound.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.

Clovers and Grasses—Continued.

ESPARSETTE OR GERMAN CLOVER. (*Onobrychis sativa*.)

Perennial, blooms in July. Same family as alfalfa, adapted to light chalky soils, stands gravel and barren regions, deficient in rainfall. Shorter lived plant than alfalfa, but will last from 8 to 10 years, according to soil, by judicious top dressing of manure. It is excellent for cows, increasing flow and quality of milk. Would advise early and heavy seeding. Follow with roller. Sow seed 2 inches deep and from 30 to 40 pounds per acre.Per lb. 25c

MAMMOTH SAPLING OR PEA VINE CLOVER.

Being a rank grower makes it most valuable for fertilizing purposes. Foliage, flower and stem much darker than common Red Clover, ripens later than the latter, about the time Timothy, Red Top and other grasses ripen, making thereby a much better quality of hay, when mixed with them. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.Per lb. 40c

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. (*Poa pratensis*.)

This is the standard grass in America for lawns and also for pastures. Blue grass is the base of practically all grass seed mixtures. It is perhaps a little slower than some other grasses but when once established it is permanent. It thrives best on limestone land. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre for meadows and 60 to 80 pounds per acre or one pound for every 150 square feet for lawns.Per lb. 25c

TWO EXCELLENT MIXTURES FOR PASTURES.

The Quantity Given is for One Acre.

For Eastern Kansas.

- 10 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass
- 4 lbs. Red Top
- 4 lbs. Timothy
- 6 lbs. English Blue Grass
- 4 lbs. Red Clover
- 2 lbs. Alsike Clover

For Central Kansas.

- 10 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass
- 5 lbs. Bromus Inermis
- 2 lbs. Timothy
- 2 lbs. Orchard Grass
- 5 lbs. English Blue Grass
- 4 lbs. Red Clover
- 2 lbs. Alsike Clover

ITALIAN RYE. (*Lolium Italicum*.)

Surpasses the perennial rye grass in earliness and nutrition and rapid growth. Indispensable for alternating. Lasts only two years, and of no use for permanent pasture. Particular as to soil, a moist, tenacious, fertile and of medium consistency being considered the best. On such it is considered one of the best grasses cut green. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.Per lb. 25c

TALL MEADOW OAT. (*Avena elatior*.)

The roots of this descend deeply into the sub soil enabling it to withstand a protracted drouth, and it is green all seasons of the year. Its early growth in spring makes it equal to rye pasture. It grows quickly after mowing, giving a denser and more succulent aftermath than any of the present popular cultivated grasses. Sow broadcast 25 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre.Per lb. 25c

RED TOP GRASS.

This is especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands liable to overflow, and also on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses or Clovers. Mixed with Alsike Clover it makes a fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. Red Top makes a very dense sod that will stand trampling and will continue to grow for a longer time during the year than almost any other grass.

On good soil it will grow two feet high, but it should be fed close, as when it grows up to seed cattle do not like it.

Fourteen pounds of solid seed should be sown per acre and it may be sown either in the spring or in the fall and with or without some small grain as a nurse crop.

To make the best quality of hay it should be cut when in full flower. It is more easily cured than any other grass.Per lb. 30c

For Good Results Quick

Sow

Barteldes'

"Sunflower Brand"

Lawn Mixture.

We consider this mixture better than straight Blue Grass. It is made up principally of Kentucky Blue, White Clover, and some other grasses that will grow rapidly and make a good showing immediately. These coarser grasses will also protect the Blue Grass and let it get a good start.

The Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover will eventually drive out the other grasses and make a fine lawn. This Sunflower Lawn Grass is made just as good as we know how to make it and we have had forty years' experience with grass seeds.

Full directions as to "How to make and care for a Lawn" on each package. Sow 1 pound to 150 square feet.

Put up in neat two colored cartons and in bulk. 1 pound carton, postpaid, 35c; in bulk, not prepaid, 1 pound 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

PERENNIAL ENGLISH RYE. (*Lolium perenne*.)

While this has long been highly esteemed in Europe and Australia, it has but recently been recognized by our western ranchers. It is worthy of all the praise given. As a pasture grass it grows thick and withstands drouth reasonably well. We have reports of its success as far south as Mexico City and in the far west, also in Old Mexico it is used extensively for lawns. Our new crop is carefully cleaned, and may be depended upon. For pasture sow in spring 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. For lawns 60 to 75 pounds to the acre.Lb. 25c

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

(*Festuca pratensis*.)

Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, but not on tufts like orchard grass. Earliest and most nutritious of grasses. Makes good hay; cattle thrive on it whether in dry or green state. Succeeds even on poor soils, and as the roots penetrate deeply from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Will stand more freezing than any other variety, and yields an abundant crop of seed. Heretofore has been sown to but a limited extent, but the area is rapidly increasing each year. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25c



Grasses—Continued.

TIMOTHY. (Phleum pratense.)

As a crop of hay Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other kind of grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritious matter than any other forage plant or grass. Being an early grass it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre....Lb. 25c

JOHNSON GRASS. (Sorghum Halapense.)

We find this grass winter kills in the northern states. A perennial, a rapid grower with long cane-like roots; the leaf, stalk and pinnacle of this grass resembles those of sorghums. It is grown on any land where corn will grow. Ten pounds will sow an acre.....Lb. 25c

WILD RICE. (Zizania Aquatica.)

An annual which sows itself in the fall about the middle of September, lies dormant in the winter, and in the spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface about the first of June. It grows very rapidly in 1 to 4 feet of water, reaches a height of 7 to 10 feet and ripens late in August or early in September. It does well along the shores of marshes, and makes good hay. In the south two crops can be cut and all cattle are very fond of it.Lb. 25c

SWEET VERNAL. (Anthoxanthum Odorum.)

Yields a moderate amount of herbage, which is remarkable for its pleasing fragrance during the drying of the hay. Mix with other grass seeds for lawns or permanent pasture. Sow 3 to 5 pounds to the acre.....Per lb. 50c

MILLETS.

COMMON MILLET.

It is an annual grass with juicy, tender and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre.Lb. 5c

GERMAN MILLET.

An enormous yielder. It has produced 4 to 5 tons of hay to the acre, and from 70 to 80 bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre.....Lb. 5c

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

It is of fine growth and makes excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnishes abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.....Lb. 5c

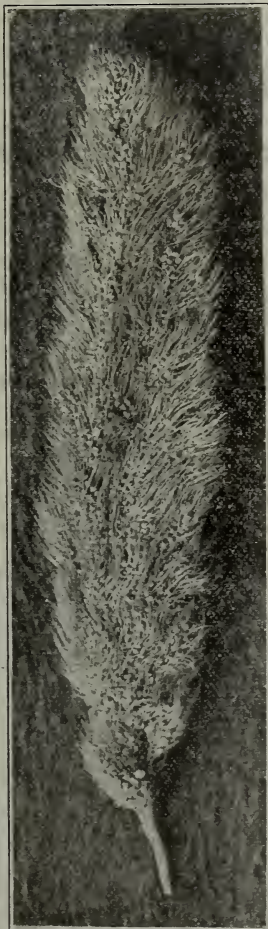
MANITOBA OR HOG MILLET.

The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet....Lb. 5c

JAPANESE MILLET.

Or "Billion Dollar Grass," as it is sometimes called, is of recent introduction, and great claims are made for it as to productiveness and value as a forage plant. Prof. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Experiment station is quoted as saying: "At our station it produces 60 bushel of seed, 11,297 pounds of straw, 36,000 pounds of green fodder, 12,000 pounds of hay per acre, being superior to good corn fodder in feeding for milk, and in combination with the soja bean makes a very superior ensilage. Recommended highly for feeding dairy cattle, young stock and sheep, being very rich in nutritious elements.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR



If sown in the latter part of April will be ready to cut for hay by the middle of July. Attains a height from 5 to 7½ feet, according to season.

In drills plant 10 to 12 pounds per acre broadcast, 15 pounds per acre. Lb. 5c

PEARL MILLET OR PENCILLARIA.

Immensely productive. 25 tons per acre.

A native of Central America. It is an annual plant having long, broad foliage, and if allowed to develop fully will attain a height of from 10 to 12 feet, and bear numerous heads from 19 to 20 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, completely covered with thousands of seeds, much relished by poultry. It is of rapid growth, throwing out from one plant numerous suckers, and if cut as soon as it reaches the height of 2 to 3 feet, it can be mowed from 4 to 6 times, according to the latitude, and yields several tons of hay to the acre. If allowed to grow 6 or 7 feet high, and cut when the flower heads begin to develop, it will yield the heaviest fodder crop per acre of any plant now in civilization. For feeding it is equal to any fodder, and is relished either green or dry, by all kinds of stock.Lb. 15c

SIBERIAN OR RUSSIAN MILLET.

It is claimed to be the most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all of the essential merits of any of the older sorts—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages. If the claims are well founded it is destined to take front rank, if not to lead all the rest....Lb. 5c
Postage on all Field Seeds is 8 cents per lb.

Put a top dressing of our bone meal on your pasture. The result will surprise you.
PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.

FORAGE PLANTS.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Main standby of the English farmer in raising choice mutton. Perfectly hardy and of remarkable fattening properties. Easily grown. One acre will pasture 36 head for two months, lambs will make a gain of from 8 to 12 pounds per month. Pigs and cattle are also extremely fond of it. A very rank grower and bears heavy manuring and high cultivation. Sow at intervals of several weeks and secure a supply of good feed. Sow in June. Rape should be fed in August, though if a first crop be cut about four inches from the ground an after growth would be useful later. Does well sown with oats. If soil is clear and clean sow broadcast, otherwise in drills, and cultivate same as corn. Poultrymen will do well to sow a small patch to feed green to growing chicks. Can be sown on wheat stubble, furnishing excellent pasture late in the fall. Broadcasted it takes 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.....Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$7.50

LUPINS.

When young the plants are good for sheep. yellow Lupins remaining green longer than white. One of the best plants for soiling. May be sown from April until July and succeeds well in the poorest soil.....Lb. 25c

TEOSINTE.

Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalks containing much saccharine matter, are very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. One seed will sometimes produce 20 to 60 stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about 4 pounds of seed to the acre. Plant in drills three feet apart and two or three seeds every 12 inches in drill.
Oz. 15c; ½ lb. 75c; 1b. \$1.25.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH. (Atriplex semibaccata.)

The department of agriculture of California recommends this very highly for planting on alkali soils. They claim thousands of acres of arid and alkali land have been reclaimed by the use of this plant. The plant is of spreading habit, branching freely and making a thick mat of stems and foliage. The plant needs some moisture to start a growth but when once started it can stand the hottest and driest weather. Should be cut and cured same as clover.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 75c; 1b. \$1.25

Saccharine Sorghums.

Cane or Sorghum is planted very extensively both for syrup and for fodder. It makes an immense amount of the finest kind of fodder which is relished by all kinds of stock. The Texas Seeded Ribbon and the Orange varieties are commonly used for making syrup, and the Amber and Red Top varieties for fodder.

Cane makes excellent pasture and when grazed down will spring up quickly again. It should be sown in the spring and will do well on thin land. Sown broadcast it requires from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, and if in rows from 6 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Cane will make a good crop of fodder if sown as late as the middle or even the latter part of July.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane or Gooseneck Sorghum.

This variety makes the most and the best quality of syrup. Growers who have used it for that purpose are enthusiastic about it. The stock is not entirely pure and both Goosenecked and straightnecked plants appear in the same fields.....Lb. 10c

EARLY AMBER CANE. This popular and well known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota.....Lb. 5c

ORANGE CANE. A well known variety adapted to the southwest. It is from 8 to 10 days later than the Early Amber.....Lb. 5c

RED TOP CANE. Planted very extensively in the southwest. Smaller than the other varieties, but makes a large amount of fodder.....Lb. 5c

FORAGE OR FODDER CANE. Cane seed is now grown to a considerable extent for stock feeding. It yields heavily. It can be raised anywhere, and is sown extensively in dry regions where grasses do not do well. Because of its sweetness it is greatly relished by cattle and horses and sheep. For forage sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Ask for Market prices.

Broom Corn.

There are many farmers who make this a most profitable crop. One acre will produce 500 cwt. of brush and nearly 40 bushels of seed, which is almost equal in value to oats for feed. Requires soil similar to corn, same cultivation, but should be planted some later in the season. Put in ground in prime condition. We think that more of our western farmers should grow Broom Corn for market. It is profitable. Frequently planted in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving 6 inches apart; 5 to 10 pounds to an acre.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN. An excellent standard variety, grows fine brush of good length and is free from the large center stem. Bleaches very evenly in the sun.....Lb. 5c

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. Its great value is that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush commanding high price.....Lb. 5c

THE OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN. Originated in Oklahoma. Most valuable strain grows here and in the Southwest. Quite distinct from all others in earliness. Of robust habit and extreme productiveness; brush long and well fibered, and is a drouth resister. On new breaking it does splendidly, leaving the ground in prime order for fall wheat crop, only slight discing needed, to prepare for seeding. Averages five feet in height, making it convenient for pulling brush. It is a great yielder; one of our Oklahoma growers reports several fields yielding 1 to 3 tons fine long brush; seeds may be left to ripen on brush without injury to latter, removing danger of heating from immature seed bins. Stalks make excellent fodder if cut at once after brush is pulled.....Lb. 5c

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.

Forage Plants—Continued.

Non-Saccharine Sorghums.

THEY STAND DRY WEATHER.

These varieties are especially valuable for their ability to withstand dry weather. Many farmers are trying, year after year, to raise corn when they would do much better by raising such crops as Kaffir, Milo, Feterita, etc. These varieties will all yield as much grain as corn, will make excellent fodder; but the best point is that they will make a good yield under conditions under which corn would burn up entirely.

It is a well known fact that when these grains are struck by dry weather they simply stop growing for the time being, and when they get more rain they go ahead and make their normal growth.

They make good material for filling silos and should be planted much more extensively, especially in the regions of deficient rainfall.

They should be planted in rows like corn, planting about five pounds per acre, and cultivating like corn. They will grow on any corn land and also on land too poor for corn. The crop should be cut and shocked when the seed begins to glaze.

Feterita, Dwarf Black Hull White Kaffir.

Pages 3 and 4.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.

It makes a straight upright growth and has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills.

Lb. 5c.

RED KAFFIR CORN.

This grows taller than the white; the stalks are more slender, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact, and grow very erect; they measure from 8 to 15 inches. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Lb. 5c.

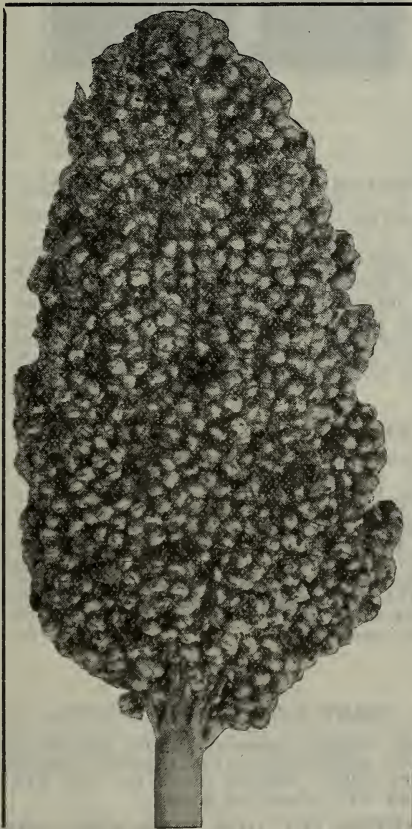
RED KAFFIR

Dwarf Straight-Neck Milo.

Dwarf Milo was thoroughly tested by the drought of 1913 and it stood the test. What would you have given last fall for a field of Dwarf Milo yielding about 50 bushels per acre?

The Original Stock Seed was obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has been carefully selected and acclimated. It differs from the Standard Milo Maize in being dwarfed, growing from 3 to 5 feet high according to the amount of rainfall, and it is straight necked. The advantage of this straight-necked feature is apparent in gathering, feeding and cutting the heads.

This strain is earlier than Kaffir Corn and Standard Milo Maize. The yield is from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. This will stand great drought and for this reason is admirably adapted to dry land farming.



The Dwarf Milo Maize should be planted the same as Kaffir or Milo and cultivated the same as Indian corn. It can be fed in bundles or in head to work horses, cattle and hogs. Stock seem to prefer it to corn, and it has a laxative effect on them, keeping them in good condition.

While our stock is especially selected for straight necks, owing to the constant tendency to revert to the crook necked type, there will be a few crook necked in the field.

Lb. 5c

White Milo.

Is practically the same as the Dwarf Straight-Neck Yellow, except in the color of the seed, which is white. A very heavy yielder.

Lb. 10c

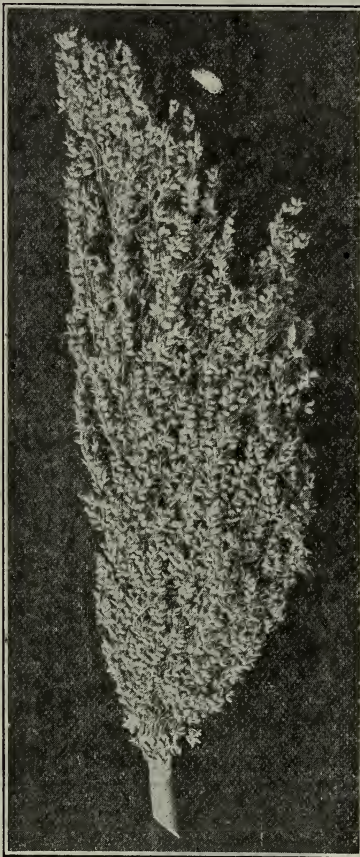
Forage Plants—Continued.

Shallu.

This non-saccharine sorghum came originally from India, where it is extensively cultivated under the name of Shallu. It is frequently called California Rice Corn, California Wheat and Egyptian Wheat.

It came to us from California some five or six years ago. It is an excellent variety, but is not well known.

It grows quite tall and stools out from the root, a single grain producing from three to six stalks. The heads, as you will note from the photo, are quite large and have a lot of grain. The heads are similar to broom corn heads and are well filled with large, plump, round white seeds. It makes a lot of fodder and is quite drought resistant.



SHALLU

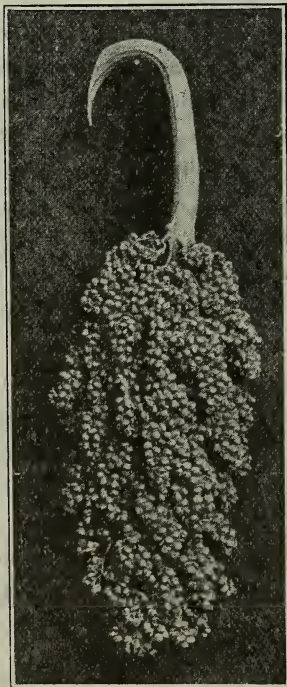
It makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, and for chicken feed there is nothing better. It can be popped like Popcorn and pops out to a nice crisp kernel. When ground it makes excellent flour for pancakes.

It makes good fodder but is more of a grain than a forage crop. It will form more seeds than any other variety of the sorghum family.

It should be sown in rows three feet apart, sowing 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

If sown for fodder only it can be sown broadcast at the rate of about 30 to 50 lbs. per acre. Every farmer should try some Shallu and especially if he raises chickens.

Pkt., 5c; lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c
Postage 8c per pound extra.



MILO

JERUSALEM CORN. (White Durra.)

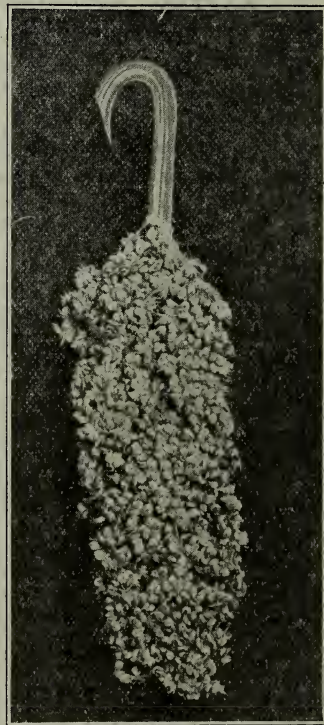
It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about five feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. Have seen as high as eight heads on one plant. The grains are pure white, and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre.

Lb. 10c

YELLOW MILO MAIZE. (Milo.)

Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooping from the ground, like White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, sometimes a full pound, after ripening. On account of its branching habits this grain should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or 2 plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart.

Lb. 5c



JERUSALEM CORN

BROWN DOURRHA. (Durra.)

Similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grain same size and shape, but of brown color instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, and is a sure cropper every year. Raised more for the grain than for the fodder. Yields immensely. Three or four pounds will plant an acre.

Lb. 10c

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.

FIELD BEANS, PEAS AND COW PEAS.

If by mail 8c per pound extra.

Cow Peas.

Improve the Soil

Fine Fodder

Excellent Ensilage

Proof against Chinch Bugs.

Cow Peas belong to the same family as clover and taking the nitrogen from the air they have the same ability to improve the soil. The decaying roots and stems add to the soil and the whole vine can be plowed under for fertilizer.

Cow Peas have many uses. They make fairly good human food, they make good pasture, can be fed green, make fine hay, make excellent ensilage especially when grown with corn, and improve the soil at the same time.

Cow Peas are very easily planted and easily grown. They are tender, however, and should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. For fertilizer, pasture, or hay crop they should be planted broadcast or better still drilled in with a grain drill planting about a bushel of seed to the acre. If they are being raised for seed they should be planted in rows about thirty-six inches apart and cultivated two or three times.

Cow Peas will grow on almost any soil and they are valuable for planting on thin land as they will make a good crop and also improve the soil.

Cow Peas are generally planted either broadcast or in drills by themselves and can be planted on wheat land after the wheat is taken off. Another common practice is to plant Cow Peas in between the rows of corn after the corn is laid by. It is rather difficult to cut the Peas and Corn when planted in this manner and the Cow Peas are therefore generally pastured off in the fall.

The very best forage or ensilage is obtained by planting corn and Cow Peas together in the row. This should be done at late corn planting time when the soil is good and warm. The corn should be about 12 to 14 inches apart in the row and the Cow Peas 4 to 6 inches. This can then be cut with a binder.

Chinch Bugs will not eat Cow Peas. They will starve to death in a field of it. The Whippoorwill and the New Era are the common varieties and the New Era is especially recommended for Kansas.

We carry the following varieties:

New Era	Lb. 10c
Black	Lb. 10c
Clay	Lb. 10c
Blackeyed	Lb. 10c
Whippoorwill	Lb. 10c

Soy Beans.

The Soy Bean is a legume, and in nutritive value is equal to red clover. As a soil improver, it is excellent. This plant will grow on a wide variety of soils, but the richer the soil the larger the yield of forage. Prepare the soil the same as for corn. Drill the Soy Beans in, from three pecks to a bushel and a half of seed per acre, after corn planting time. The heavier seeding is where the crop is grown for hay or pasture. A common drill can be used with the oat feed opened, and enough of the holes stopped up to give the proper distance between rows.

Cultivate the Soy Beans with a weeder before they come up. When the rows are wide enough apart, use the cultivator. When the crop is grown for seed, several cultivations should be given.

Harvest Soy Beans intended for hay as soon as the pods begin to form; for silage, leave the plants come as near maturity as possible without dropping their leaves. Put in the silo with corn. When intended for seed, harvest before the beans are mature or they will shatter badly. Handle when the dew is on.

Use an ordinary mowing machine with a side delivery attachment except where intended for silage, when the self-binder makes the best implement, the bound bundles being easy to handle. For hay, handle as little as possible. Leave in the swath one or two days, then put in small cocks until cured. For threshing the seed, use ordinary threshing machine with blank concaves.

Soy Beans, as feed, takes the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, fattening hogs or cows, they have given astonishing results. If sown broadcast use one-half to one bushel per acre. We have the early Yellow, Late Mammoth; this last variety, however, hardly ever matures north, but is all right for the southern states.

Early Yellow Soy Beans	Lb. 10c
Late Mammoth Soy Beans	Lb. 10c

Field Beans.

WHITE NAVY. The standard white beans of medium size. Plant in drills so as to cultivate with a horse, 25 to 30 pounds enough to sow an acre. Lb. 10c

Get our prices on large quantities.

CASTOR BEANS. Are largely grown in our state, and have paid well the past few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants fifteen acres. Lb. 10c

Field Peas.

CULTURE. Field Peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and are ready for feed several weeks earlier. Can be sown advantageously with oats or will do well alone. As a land fertilizer they are very beneficial. For such the crop should be plowed under when they begin to bloom. They will grow on most any kind of land.

White Seeded Golden Vine	Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c
Green Seeded Canada	Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c

Ask for market prices on large quantities.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.

PEANUTS.



TENNESSEE RED

WHITE JUMBO.

This is the standard variety for roasting. The peanuts are three times as large as those of the ordinary Spanish peanut. The nuts proper grow in fine double jointed hulls of beautiful white appearance, are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to one inch in length, and of fine flavor. An excellent variety worthy of the highest recommendation. Lb. 15c

TENNESSEE RED PEANUTS. This is the best of all varieties adapted to the soil of Oklahoma and Texas. Pods contain four and five large nuts. Better yielder than any other variety. Pure seed of this variety is very scarce. We have only a limited amount to offer.

Per lb. 20c; per bu. of 22 lbs. \$3.00

Sand Vetch. (*Vicia Villosa*.)

Some times called Hairy Vetch or Winter Vetch. This is one of the most valuable plants for forage and fertilizing purposes. It will succeed and make a good crop on poor, sandy soils and also a better crop on good land. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States and remains green all winter. Vetch belongs to the same family as Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, and has the same ability to gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the root system. The roots are very extensive and add a good deal of valuable material to the soil. It thus improves the conditions and the productiveness of the land for the crops to follow.

It is an excellent catch crop, makes good hay, silage, and pasture. Vetch can be sown from July until November, and should be sown broadcast at the rate of about 30 lbs. per acre together with one bushel of either oats or rye. Vetch grows quite tall and needs the oats or rye for support. They then make a better growth, and are more easily harvested and cured. For a hay crop the Vetch should be cut just after the Oats or Rye has headed out. The yield of green fodder is immense. Per lb. 20c

SPRING VETCHES OR TARES.

Similar in growth to Sand Vetch but for spring planting only. Per lb. 15c

SUNFLOWER, MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.

Single heads measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. For poultry it is the best egg producing fruit known. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground any time from early spring to the middle of July. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Lb. 10c

Until recently it was thought that Peanuts could be raised only in the South, but they are now raised as far north as Iowa. In the last few years Peanuts have become very popular for dry land farming. They are classed with Dwarf Milo and Feterita in their ability to withstand dry weather, and made good returns in the dry summer of 1913.

The tops of the plants make good hay, and in the southern states it brings a very good price. The yield, even in dry seasons, is from one-half to three-quarters of a ton of hay and from fifteen to sixty bushels of nuts per acre. The whole peanut plant makes nice feed for forcing cows to a high yield of milk and for rapidly fattening cattle and hogs, especially when combined with grain of Milo. A common method of harvesting is to let the hogs gather the nuts.

The Spanish Peanuts are generally planted when wanted for farm use. The nuts are small but they stand dry weather better.

Peanuts do best in light sandy loam. They should be planted in rows from 28 to 36 inches apart and from 9 to 16 inches apart in the row. They need not be shelled but should be soaked in warm water for a day or so and then planted at once in warm soil. Planting should not be done until weather is good and warm. They should be cultivated and kept clean until they begin to peg or form pods. After that they should be left alone.

It takes from one peck to a peck and a half of shelled nuts and from a bushel to a bushel and a half in the shell to plant an acre.

SPANISH.

The earliest variety grown, pods are small, but remarkably well filled and solid, and the yield per acre is very large. Can be cultivated with the plow. Because of its early habit and easy cultivation it is the best variety to grow for fattening hogs. Lb. 15c

SUNFLOWER SEEDS FOR FEEDING BIRDS.

We have suitable stock for feeding that we sell at reduced prices.

HEMP SEED.

This is a crop that deserves more attention. The seed can be marketed with us. The fiber is in demand in the eastern markets. Lb. 10c



JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

A well known vegetable produced from tubers like potatoes, which they resemble somewhat. Excellent food for stock. Do best in light rich soil, when an open exposure, but will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. Planted like potatoes and as early as the ground will permit in May. Can remain in ground all winter as freezing does not hurt them. Yield from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Lb. 15c; bu. \$5.00

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS.

SILVER HULLED BUCKWHEAT.

An improved sort, much excelling the old common variety which it has about superseded with us. It blooms longer, matures sooner, and yields double the amount per acre. Husks thinner, corners less prominent and seeds of a beautiful light gray color. Flour made of this variety is pronounced better and more nutritious than others. Thirty to fifty pounds to an acre. Lb. 10c

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

A new variety that has been raised here with good success. Early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a dark rich brown color and makes a superior flour. As it possesses a branching habit only half as much seed is required to plant an acre. Straw is very stiff and stands well up. Lb. 10c

CANARY SEED.

As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture. 20 to 30 pounds to an acre. We are in the market for Lb. 10c

FLAX SEED.

Largely grown in this state for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre. Can furnish choice, re-cleaned seed any time at market price.



GRAINS.

We give special attention to our grain, procuring them from reliable growers who select for seed. We then reclean the grain in our warehouses. We do not give prices in the catalog as these prices fluctuate with the market. We enclose our Pink List with the catalog and will be glad to send this list any time you ask for it.

Barley.

Sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre.

It is an unquestionable fact that Kansas produces Barley much brighter in color than countries having much rain.

SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

This barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring, and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from two to two and a half bushels per acre.

CHAMPION BEARDLESS BARLEY.

A new beardless barley, earliest barley known, about ten days earlier than other kinds. A good yielder, six-rowed and strictly beardless. It can be handled as easy as oats. This barley is not strictly pure and has a few bearded heads in it.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY.

This is used mainly for food, and it produces one of the best hog fatteners that we know of. It is equal to the best Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska or Illinois corn, as a fattener, and it is surer than most any other crop. The yield the past season was fifty bushels to the acre. Hulless barley did splendidly. We are urging farmers and stock raisers to give this splendid sort a trial.

WINTER BARLEY.

Has a stooling habit like rye. Makes fine winter pasture. Should be sown in September.

Oats.

Sow 50 to 65 pounds per acre.

No crop gives better results by change of seeds than oats. If you have been reseeded the same strain for several years, now is the time to change. Do not compare our select re-cleaned strains with the common oats frequently offered as seed oats.

NEW KERSON.

The plant is a vigorous but not a rapid grower. The straw is short and on the same land it stands shorter than any other oats tested. It is not a side oat. The berries are a light yellow in color, small but numerous, and have a very thin hull. They usually weigh well per bushel, and in this respect, as well as in yield per acre, they have led all other varieties.

NEW SIXTY DAY OATS.

This new variety is highly recommended by our State Agricultural College. Its particular merits are its rust proof qualities which are very marked indeed. It has very stiff straw, a point which will prevent lodging in seasons where the straw will make a rank growth. Farmers who have grown this variety are delighted with it and say it is from three to five days earlier than the Kherson. Try it. We recommend it very strongly.

WINTER TURF OATS.

Sown early, are the best yielding and produce finer quality grain than spring oats. In good land they grow four to five feet tall, producing a splendid yield of very finest grain oats, which is so full of kernel that a measured bushel runs 40 to 42 pounds. The straw is not coarse and hard and if the oats are cut green, will make good hay. They stand up well. They require 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

NOTE.—Spring-sown Winter Oats make the finest seed by fall sowing, as impurities, such as cheat, wheat and onion, are eliminated.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.

GRAINS.

Barteldes' Selected Seed Wheat, Rye and Speltz.

For prices see enclosed Pink List. Samples sent on application.

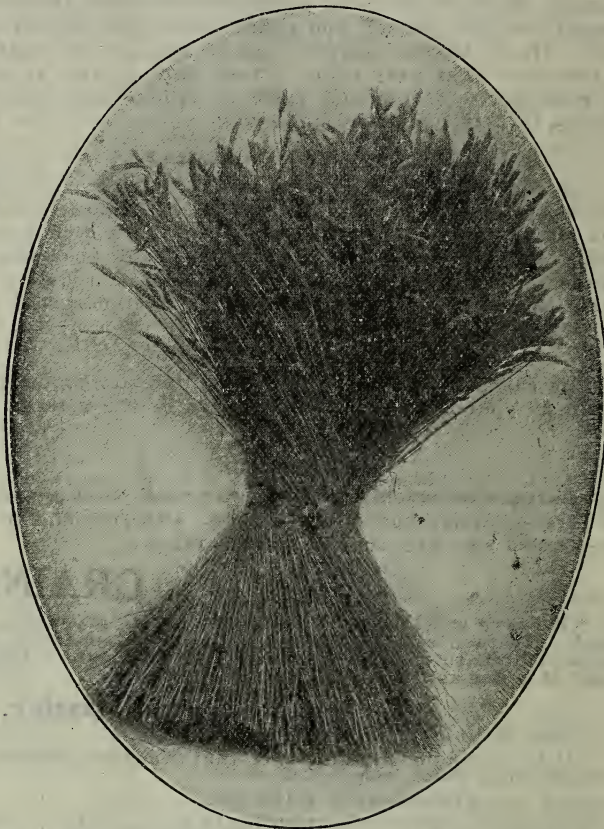
Hard Wheats.

THE KHARKOV is considered one of the best varieties amongst the hard red Winter Wheats. Our State Agricultural School as well as the Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have given to it the first place, and attention of the farmers has been repeatedly called to this magnificent variety. It is adapted to almost any section of our state and can be highly recommended. Being of the Russian type, it is one of the hardiest varieties. The berries are hard, red and plump. One of the best yielding varieties of all the Red Russian wheats ever introduced.

RED TURKEY. An exceedingly hardy variety, highly recommended by the government Experiment Stations. It is very prolific and does well on upland or second bottom lands. Straw rather short but stiff, carrying good, square, well filled heads.

GHIRKA. A Beardless Hard Wheat. This excellent variety was introduced by the State Agricultural College. It is very highly recommended by them and by many parties who have tried it. It is an improvement on the other hard or Russian types in that it is beardless. It is, however, not entirely free from bearded heads, but further selection will make it so in a few years.

This variety made an excellent showing as to yield, and we can recommend it as an excellent variety of hard wheat.



Soft Wheats.

HARVEST QUEEN. This variety is a good yielder of golden yellow color. Some yields in 1912 averaged 35 bushels per acre. It is a wheat of splendid milling qualities.

PEARLS PROLIFIC. We recommend this variety very highly. We have grown it for the past five years and are well pleased with it. The well filled heads (often four grains to the mesh), are carried by fine stiff straw which stands up very well. It is a variety that will do fine in low or bottom lands and will bring splendid returns.

RED CROSS. A good variety for this country. It is about a week earlier than the standard varieties with the exception of the early May. It is a heavy yielder, and has a golden yellow color. Some fields of this variety averaged 34 bushels to the acre last season.

NOTE.—This seed wheat is the very best we could get but it is not absolutely pure. The hard varieties contain, now and then, a grain of soft wheat and vice versa.

A Spring Wheat.

MACARONI WHEAT "KUBANKA."

A Wheat That Will Grow Where Other Varieties Fail.

The last three seasons have brought to us many samples of Macaroni or Durum Wheat to be tested. We have followed the experiments very carefully and now we are convinced the variety "Kubanka" is the most satisfactory. The variety is no longer an experiment for yield or quality of grain. In fact we hear nothing but praise of its wonderful drouth resisting qualities and heavy yield. The reports of yield are from 28 bushels to 45 bushels per acre and many report such yields without irrigation. Minneapolis and Illinois millers have bought the grain this last season from us for milling.

5 lbs. 30c; ½ bu. 90c; 1 bu. sacked \$1.75

SEED RYE.

Rye does best in rich sandy soil, and is a sure cropper almost every year. Should be sown in August or September either in drills or broadcast at the rate of one to one and a half bushels to the acre.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.

A grain for dry lands introduced from Russia. This is a remarkable grain, and should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drouth resisting Barley, and not inclined to rust. It will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of climate, but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. Thrives on poor land in stony ground. The experiment stations of both Dakotas report that it resists drouth more than oats or barley. All animals eat it greedily and are fond of the straw. It will undoubtedly become a regular valuable crop for stock feed. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre very early, same as barley or oats. Our seed is Kansas grown and acclimated.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.

TREE SEEDS.

EXCEPT WHEN QUOTED BY THE POUND.
PRICES GIVEN INCLUDE POSTAGE.

The growing of forest trees is in the case of some varieties, a very simple and easy process, requiring but little care or skill on the part of the grower. Other varieties require special treatment and great care and attention to insure success, while some are very difficult to grow, and with such planters are not very likely to succeed until after having made repeated failures. One important fact in connection with this subject must always be kept in view, and that is, it takes time for these seeds to germinate, in some cases only a few days, in others several weeks, while quite frequently they will be dormant the whole season before commencing to grow. It often happens that seeds of a given variety, all taken from the tree at one time, sown together and subjected to the same treatment, will show great irregularity in time of germinating, some coming up in a few days, others not until the next season and still others not until the season following.

CONIFERS AND EVERGREENS. Tree seeds should be kept in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. If this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot, where mice will not eat them. Chestnuts and walnuts should be planted in the fall, or kept during the winter in sand and moss; they shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of germination entirely. Apple, pear and quince seeds, cherry pits, also those with hard shells, like the locust, magnolias, etc., should be planted in boxes with sand and exposed to the frost before planting, otherwise they may not germinate until the second year after planting, but if these seeds arrive too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. The seeds of other deciduous trees and shrubs, with few exceptions, can be planted from the end of March to the middle of May with great success.

THE SOIL should be deep, rich and mellow. If not rich apply a good liberal dressing of any old, well decomposed manure; mix thoroughly with the soil, rake all down smooth and level and your seed bed is ready. Now draw a line across one side of the plat, and make a shallow trench from a half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown; make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seeds over the bottom, but not too thickly, and cover the seeds to about the thickness of the seeds as evenly as possible, then press the beds gently with the back of the spade to make firm the earth around the seeds.

GREAT CARE must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants imbibe water very easily. Water with a fine hose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot sun and drying winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them.

The trenches or drills are to be two feet apart so that the hoe, or garden cultivator can be used in cultivation. Keep the soil loose between the rows, and keep them clear of weeds. Seeds of the rarer sort may be sown in cold frames, or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be added and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches to allow air to circulate freely. Allow the young plants to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

For timber claims on our prairies we recommend to plant black Walnut, Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, Ash, Box Elder.

Fruit Seeds.

APPLE. Apple seeds do not produce the same variety but an inferior, though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from the seed are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed may be planted in good time in any soil during the winter in the South, or early in the spring; it must first be frozen which can be done during the winter by laying the seed in layers in the boxes and covering them with sand, and exposing them to the cold freezing weather. After freezing the seed must not be allowed to become dry, or many will be spoiled if deprived of all moisture.

French Crabapple.....lb. 50c; bu. \$12.00

RUSSIAN APRICOTS. The hardiest of the Apricots. In its native land it flourishes as far north as the mountains of Duhuria, in Siberia. It was brought to the United States about 1857 by the Russian Mennonites, and was extensively planted by them in their Kansas and Nebraska settlements. Fruit medium sized and of the best quality. Oz. 10c; lb. 60c

QUINCE. Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is used most for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is used for preserves, pies, tarts, etc. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair. The culture from the seed is the same as the apple. Oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

Small Fruits.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY.

(We have a fine stock of the above small fruit seeds.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

Evergreens.

EUROPEAN LARCH. This variety is of great value for forest planting and is being extensively grown in the United States. Is easily transplanted if handled while dormant, but as it starts very early in the spring, it is best to transplant it in the fall, or procure the seeds and sow where wanted.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN CEDAR. An evergreen of very great value for ornamental hedges. Its timber is exceedingly beautiful, lasting a hundred years in exposed situations without showing signs of decay.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00



MAZZARD CHERRY. Another variety used extensively for grafting. Oz. 10c; lb. 40c

MAHALEB CHERRIES. The remarks regarding apples are applicable to cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c; lb. 50c

PEAR. Sow the seeds thickly in the spring in drills eighteen inches apart. The soil should be deep; a rich moist loam is most suitable. The value of the stock depends largely upon a rapid and vigorous growth; take them up in the autumn, shorten the tap root and set them in rows four feet apart, a foot apart in the row. The next season they will be fit to bud or graft, provided they have been well grown. Oz. 15c; lb. \$2.00

MYROBOLAN PLUM. The direction given for planting apples will apply to plums, except they should be planted farther apart in the rows. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior, but hardy, vigorous stock upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c; lb. 50c

GERMAN PRUNES. Treated same as preceding. Oz. 10c; lb. 50c

PEACH. Peach stock is raised by planting the stones two or three inches deep in the fall. If the stones are cracked they are most sure to grow. The after treatment is about the same as apples, though budding can be commenced sooner than grafting in apple stock. Bu. \$2.00

CHINESE ARBORVITAE. A very beautiful tree for towns and ornamental hedges, for which purpose it has been a long time in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. A variety of the preceding species with foliage of golden hue. Very pretty. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00

NORWAY SPRUCE. A very popular variety from Europe. It has been very extensively planted in this country for ornamental purposes, and also for timber and windbrakes. It is easily transplanted or grown from seed, and succeeds in a variety of soils and climates. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A well known evergreen of high northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful spruces with a light spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. The wood is coarse grained, but is used in great quantities for rough work. The bark is very extensively used in tanning. It is a beautiful tree for the lawn and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00

Evergreens—Continued.

WHITE SPRUCE. A small tree, native to the northern states and Canada, extending to the northern limits of vegetation. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, noted for fine silvery foliage and graceful form. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00

AUSTRIAN PINE. A native of Europe. A very popular variety. It succeeds well here, making a stout, vigorous growth; it is perfectly hardy, and of great value in exposed situations for windbrakes and shelter belts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

SCOTCH PINE. One of the most valuable of European varieties. It is tough and hardy, of very rapid growth, adapted to a great variety of soil and climate. Its extreme hardiness together with its dense foliage, make it of great value for shelter on our western prairies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

MEDITERRANEAN PINE. A variety from southern Europe of extremely rapid growth, and well suited to light soil, does well in southern climate but is not quite hardy enough for successful cultivation in the northern states. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

WHITE OR WEYMOUTH PINE. The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. The white pine at maturity is a tree of gigantic proportions, often reaching a diameter of six feet and a height of 150 feet more. It succeeds in a great variety of soils, from very light sand to heavy clay, and will thrive in either wet or dry locations. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00

SWISS STONE PINE. From Europe. Extremely rapid grower, but too tender for the north. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00

SILVER FIR. A European variety sometimes like the preceding in general appearance, but of larger size and coarser foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50

BALSAM FIR. A small tree native to our northern border and Canada. It is in great demand for ornamental purposes. Its growth is

regular and symmetrical, assuming the conical form when very young. It grows rapidly and succeeds in a great variety of soils. Its foliage is of a rich, beautiful green and retains its color during the severest of winters. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

RED CEDAR. Grows in all sections, very valuable timbers, a fine ornamental tree. It has become a fact that no other evergreen will stand the dry hot winds of Nebraska and western Kansas equal to the Red Cedar, and for windbrakes around the farm house and stock yards, as well as serving the double purpose of fence posts, the Red Cedar is invaluable; also being symmetrical in growth and readily shaped with the shears, it is one of the most beautiful yard trees. After properly planting out the Red Cedar, it requires less care and will stand more neglect than any other evergreen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c

BOXWOOD. The smallest of the evergreens, used mainly for borders around flower beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00

CYPRESS. They are very fine trees for ornamental purposes, and largely used for that. We have three varieties, the Deciduous, the Upright and the spreading. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

Rocky Mountain Evergreen.

PICEA PUNGENS. (Colorado Blue Spruce). From selected blue trees only, about 100,000 seeds to the pound. Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

ABIES DOUGLASHI. (Douglas Spruce.) 45,000 seeds to the pound. Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

PINUS PONDEROSA. (Yellow Pine.) 16,000 seeds to a pound. Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. (Silver Cedar.) Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50

ABIES CONCOLOR. (Colorado Black Balsam.) Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

Deciduous Trees.

SUGAR MAPLE. This is one of our highly prized native trees. While other sorts are wanted for special purposes, the sugar maple is a general favorite, and no collection would be perfect without it. It is the great sugar tree of America and its yearly product of syrup and sugar amounts to over \$10,000,000 in value. It succeeds well in all soils and locations making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth of hard-wood most valuable for fuel and highly prized for manufacturing purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

SOFT OR SILVER LEAF MAPLE. One of the most beautiful of Maples. Is being extensively planted in forests on account of its extremely rapid growth. Its wood is quite soft and light and the branches are often broken down by the action of the wind and storm. The seed ripens in May and cannot be kept over until fall and retain its vitality, hence it should be sown as soon as possible after it is taken from the tree. Can give prices in May.

NORWAY MAPLE. Leaves similar in appearance to the Sugar Maple, but larger and of more substance; seeds ripen in the fall, and are considerably larger than the native species. The Norway Maple is of slow growth while young. It is a very handsome tree and well worth cultivation. Its wood is fine and hard grained. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

SYCAMORE MAPLE. A rather coarse growing tree with large dark green leaves. It is not a handsome tree, but a rapid grower; its wood is hard and valuable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

WHITE ASH. This is one of the most valuable varieties of forest planting. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. Its growth is extremely rapid, often attaining a growth of six feet in a single season. It is one of the earliest varieties to transplant or to grow from the seed, requiring no more care or skill than the ordinary crop of wheat beans and Indian corn, with the exception that the seed usually lies dormant the first season, but is sure to grow the next year if the ground is not disturbed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c

EUROPEAN ASH. A variety of Ash grown largely in Europe, seeds larger than those of the American variety. A fine ornamental tree. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.00

WEeping BIRCH. From Europe. A variety of white Birch with pendulous branches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.00

ASH LEAVED MAPLE OR BOX ELDER. A medium sized tree of extremely rapid growth, not usually attaining a height of over thirty feet. The wood is close and fine grained. The sap contains a large amount of sugar. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c

WHITE BIRCH. A small slender tree with white bark. The wood is fine grained but not tough. Trees with large spray, more or less graceful in habit. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

EUROPEAN BEECH. The beech grows to a larger size, often from 60 to 100 feet high and from 2 to 5 feet in diameter. The wood is not tough, but extremely hard. The seeds ripen in the fall and are easily started. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

WHITE ELM. It is the largest of the native elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. The wood is tough and valuable. It is well worthy of cultivation both for its wood and as an ornament. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

EUROPEAN ELM. It is also a valuable tree, and considerably cultivated for ornament. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.50

AMERICAN BASSWOOD OR LINDEN. A large tree of rapid growth, wood soft and white, lumber valuable. The foliage is luxuriant and the flowers produce honey in great abundance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

EUROPEAN BASSWOOD. Small leaved lime. A very beautiful tree, of symmetrical growth and luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

AILANTHUS, TREE OF HEAVEN. Introduced from Japan, it has been quite extensively planted in our western states, and is noted for its extremely rapid growth. It grows to a large size, and the foliage has a rich tropical appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c

EUROPEAN ALDER. The largest of the Alder species. Valuable for fuel. Grows in low wet sands on the banks of streams. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.25

HOARY ALDER. From Europe. Tree hardy. Wood similar to preceding variety. Noted for its smooth white bark and its beautiful appearance; highly prized for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

Tree Seeds—Continued.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the Catalpa stands pre-eminent. It is exceedingly rapid growth, its adaptation to most all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude; its extraordinary success on the western and northern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; the strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber; the almost imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad cross ties and other exposed situations, and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers, all points to the Catalpa as the tree to plant. The yearling catalpa should be cut off above the ground; it will then insure a straight and stronger growth the following season. The same treatment applies on soft and hard maples.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00

TEAS JAPAN HYBRID CATALPA. A new variety of wonderfully rapid growth, surpassing any other hardy tree. Most valuable and durable timber; very large and handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Magnificent shaped trees. Endures extreme heat or drouth, and is free from insects or disease.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00

COTTONWOOD. A very quick growing tree, will grow anywhere, lumber not very valuable.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00

WHITE MULBERRY. A native of Europe; has become naturalized and is now found in most of the states. Mulberry seeds grow very readily, but they should not be covered too deep as they are quite small. The leaves of all Mulberry varieties are used for feeding silk worms.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

BLACK MULBERRY. Same as preceding, but not so hardy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; lb. \$2.50

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Said to be the most valuable for our climate. It is largely planted by the Mennonites in the Arkansas valley mostly for the silk culture. It is easily cultivated, hardy, a good grower, and if kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The berries of the Russian Mulberry are good for dessert. The tree makes good fence posts after five years' growth, and eventually make splendid lumber for cabinet work.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00

YELLOW OR BLACK LOCUST. This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many parts of the country, while in some localities it proves a failure. It is worthy of a trial in any localities where it has not already been tested.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c

HONEY LOCUST. This is a large and handsome tree, the trunk and branches generally set with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Has done well in our state wherever planted. Seeds ought to be scalded before planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. It is a tall growing tree with large branches. Its appearance in winter is rather coarse, when in full leaf it is stately and highly ornamental. It grows rapidly and the wood is valuable.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c

HAWTHORNE. Tree of dwarf habits, producing thorns, makes an excellent hedge. Seeds very slow to grow, will often remain two years in the ground before germinating.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50

BARBERRY. A shrub of medium size, and one of the best hedge plants we possess. It is very hardy and forms a dense shrub from 4 to 8 feet high, with many branches covered with sharp stout prickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50

PURPLE LEAVED BARBERRY. A species from Europe, with beautiful purple foliage.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$4.00

OSAGE ORANGE. A native of Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country, because of its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The best way to prepare the seed for planting is to soak it in a running creek until it commences sprouting, then plant it like any other seed. Another way to sprout it is by putting it in a vessel, and covering it daily with warm water, until the sprouts come up. We prefer the first method. Proper time to sow in April or May.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 60c

ENGLISH WALNUT. This variety has not been tried much here. We have fresh nuts of the soft shelled kind from California; can furnish at 60c per pound.

BLACK WALNUT. One of the most valuable varieties for timber planting. A large tree of rapid growth. It delights in rich soil and luxuriates in our prairie loams or timber land clay. Its lumber has a very high market value and is becoming very scarce. Its nuts are a very well known article of commerce.

Bu. \$1.50

SHELL BARK HICKORY. This species becomes a lofty tree eighty feet in height with a diameter sometimes of two feet. It furnishes most of the hickory nuts of commerce.

Bu. \$3.00

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. Native. Tree hardy. A rapid grower after a few years' growth. Not suited to great variety of soils, and gravel soils. Highly esteemed for its timber and nuts.

Lb. 75c

PAWPAW. Too small to be of any value for timber, but makes a fine ornamental tree and is also cultivated for its fruits, often called the Kansas banana, which when fully ripe is very delicious.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

HORNBEAM. From Europe. Slow grower. Hardy. Wood very hard. Too small for timber. Used for ornamental hedges and for shade.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.75

TULIP TREE. Native. Tree hardy, rapid grower. Wood soft, valuable for timber. Sometimes called White Wood, also known as Yellow Poplar in some localities.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c

SYCAMORE. A native tree extending over a large portion of the United States. It is chiefly found growing along river bottoms where it attains a magnificent size. Specimens are often found having a diameter of six feet or more. It makes a very rapid growth, and is easy to transplant. Thrives best in a rich, moist soil.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c

PERSIMMON. Native hardy trees. Wood very hard and fine grained. It bears a plum-shaped fruit which is very astringent when green, but edible when fully ripe.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c

BLACK CHERRY. Native. Tree extremely hardy. Very rapid grower. Wood hard, producing lumber of great value for furniture and cabinet work. It succeeds well on the prairies, and is rapidly coming into favor for tree planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

HACKBERRY. A native tree well adapted to our western states for staying qualities. As a tree it ranks with the Honey Locust and Osage Orange.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

TREE CRANBERRY OR SNOWBALL. Native. Small tree or shrub. Is ten or twelve feet high at maturity and produces its showy white flowers in large balls or masses in June.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00

BUCKTHORN. Used for hedges. Bears pruning well and makes a compact hedge.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$2.00

DOGWOOD. A small native tree with pretty white flowers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50

RED BUD. A very ornamental tree. It blooms before leafing out; bears red flowers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

SASSAFRAS. A small native tree, of which the bark of its roots is much used for medicinal purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.00

SWEET GUM. A native tree. Grows to a large size and is a rapid grower. The wood is compact and fine grained. A beautiful variety for ornamental purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$5.00

LILAC. Well known flowering shrub, highly ornamental.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$2.00

WHITE FRINGE. One of the handsomest native shrubs; blooms in May and June.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

GOLDEN CHAIN TREE. A well known ornamental tree. The flowers are very pretty, of a golden color and hang down like chains, as the name of the tree indicates.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50

CALYCANTHUS. A sweet scented shrub from Carolina.

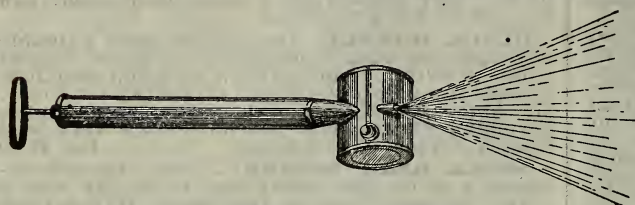
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00

WITCHHAZEL. A tree from the southern states, well known for its medicinal qualities.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00

SPRAY PUMPS.

Barteldes' Faultless Sprayer.



BARTELDES' FAULTLESS SPRAYER

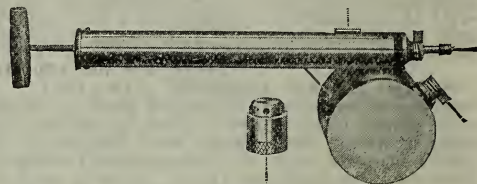
Auto Spray No. 37.

The best small sprayer made. Will handle all insecticides and disinfectants, and operating on both strokes of the plunger, it throws a continuous spray. Two spray caps, one straight and the other at an angle, for spraying under leaves.

Price of Tin Pump with galvanized reservoir \$1.00
Postage 2 lbs. parcel post extra

The best low-priced tin sprayer on the market. It throws a spray as fine as steam and is very useful for applying liquid lice killer in cracks and crevices about the poultry house, roosts, nest boxes, etc.; also about the hog pens. It is more economical of the insecticide than a paint brush or other means of application. For applying insecticides on rose bushes, shrubs, etc., it is unequaled and should be in the hands of every gardener, poultry keeper and fruit grower.

Price 50c. Postage 2 lbs. parcel post extra



Auto Spray No. 1.

Fully guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory after ten days. It is useful and practical for every variety of spraying, such as for trees, shrubbery, vines, up to five acres of field crops, disinfectants and small white-washing jobs.

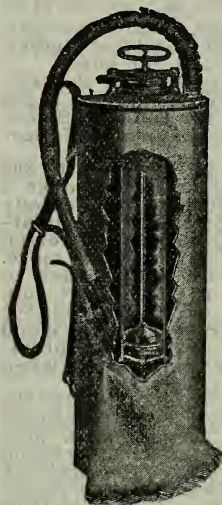
Tank is made of heavy brass or galvanized iron. Tank made of the strongest construction possible and the troublesome safety valve not necessary. Capacity three gallons.

The pump is two inches in diameter and of heavy, seamless brass. Can be easily removed and locked in by means of a cam. Absolutely air tight and no screw connections of any kind. Two or three pumpings will empty the tank under high pressure.

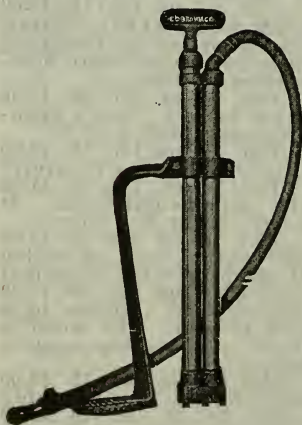
The pump plunger can be removed and re-inserted by simply drawing the leather cup into a sleeve. There is no wrinkling or disarranging the cup while inserting into the cylinder.

Each machine fitted with 2 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid steam cap and either stop-cock or automatic shut-off as ordered.

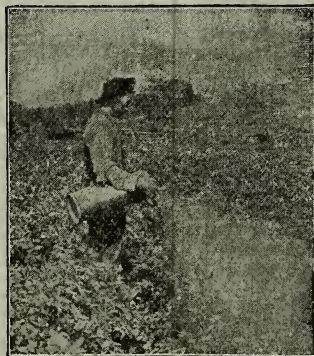
The automatic shut-off is a great labor and solution saver and draws a cleaning wire through the nozzle at each operation.



AUTO SPRAY
No. 1



AUTO SPRAY No. 2.



AUTO SPRAY IN POTATOES

The Auto Spray has more special and desirable features than any other pump and at the same time is of the best possible construction.

Auto Spray No. 1. Brass tank with Auto pop. Price, \$8.00

Auto Spray No. 1. Galvanized iron tank with Auto pop. Price, \$5.50

Auto Spray No. 2.

A Full Brass Bucket Pump of New Pattern.

A lot of power in a small compass. The construction of this pump makes it practically indestructible, and it can be used for all purposes. It has brass valves, heavy brass air chamber and pump cylinder. The leg is made of malleable iron and the pump can be moved up and down so as to fit over any bucket.

The "Auto Spray" No. 2 develops very high pressure and can be used for spraying whitewash or cold water paint, as well as for general spray purposes.

Price of Auto Spray No. 2, \$3.75

We list above a good assortment of strictly first class sprayers. Every farmer and gardener has use for a sprayer of some kind. One of these will certainly meet your requirements.



AUTO SPRAY ON TREES

INSURE YOUR GARDEN AGAINST BUGS.

Nobody has ever had a garden that was not bothered by bugs. These pesky little bugs of some kind or other bother Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbages, Currants, Melons, Beets, and all other vegetables. They come just as sure as fate, so why not be prepared for them.

You perhaps have used Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, London Purple, or other poisons. All of these are liable to burn and kill the plants, and being poisonous, are dangerous to have around the house and dangerous to put on vegetables that you are going to eat.



Bug Death Kills Bugs—But Is Not Poisonous.

Here then is an insecticide that kills the bugs effectively but at the same time does not harm or injure the plant, leaf or vine in any way. BUG DEATH is not poisonous and is harmless to human beings and live stock. Keep Bug Death in the house. It won't hurt the baby if it does get some of it.

Don't Wait for the Bugs.

Order Bug Death with your seeds and have it on hand when the time comes. You will surely need it sooner or later.

Prices of Bug Death: 1 pound sifter top can, 15c; 3 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 50c; 12½ lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50. Postage, express or freight charges extra.

TWO GOOD DUSTERS FOR APPLYING ANY POWDER.

Dickey Bug Death Duster.



Excellent for small gardens. Puts the powder just where you want it. Price 25c

Postage 1 lb. parcel post extra.

Acre An Hour Sifter.



Easy to operate, works rapidly and the amount of powder can be regulated. The best for farm use.

Price 75c.

Postage 1 lb. parcel post extra.

Insecticides.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. It kills potato bugs in all stages of growth, except in the eggs. It kills the black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes, and egg plants. Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills the cabbage worm and also the currant and gooseberry worm, the aphid or green fly on roses and other flowers. Has prevented the ravages of the curculio and canker worm on fruit trees, has likewise been used around beans, melons, squashes, etc., with great success. Keeps the striped bug from all vine crops.

For Slugs on Roses. Slug Shot is a sure killer. Apply with a bellows after a dew or rain, on both under and upper side of leaf. Price per 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00

Cans with perforated tops.

1 lb. Slug Shot in each, 15c; postage extra

Canister. This can holds half a pint; it has screw top; perforated with fine small holes. Is well suited for ladies' use on house plants and for flowers. Price, filled, 25c; postage extra

The Duster. Is the most common implement in use for applying Slug Shot on potatoes, cranberries, cabbages and vine crops. These dusters are two sizes, holding half gallons and gallon, and are bottomed with finely perforated material.

Price 35c and 50c each; postage 1 lb. parcel post extra

The Complete Garden Bellows. It is intended to use among the roses, shrubs and small trees. It is strongly and neatly made, substantial in all parts.

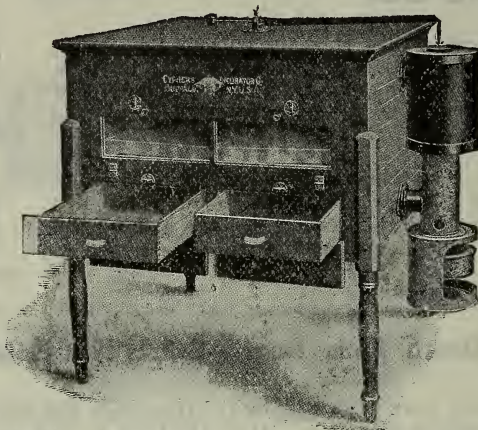
Price \$1.00; postage 2 lbs. parcel post extra

CYPHERS INCUBATORS.

Cyphers

Stands

The Test



Cyphers

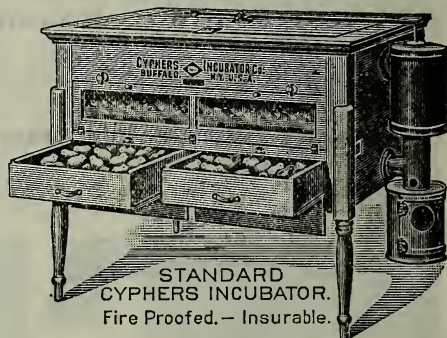
Stands

The Test

No. 3. Standard Cyphers Incubators, 390-egg capacity, price \$39.00. Fire-proofed, non-moisture, self-regulating, self-ventilating, equipped with patent nursery drawers and covered by manufacturer's guaranty of "Satisfaction, or Your Money Back."

Since first introduced have born an unequaled reputation so far as the fire risks are concerned, as established by the affidavits of agents and salesmen and as confirmed by the records of the insurance companies; therefore the standard type of incubators manufactured by this company fared well at the hands of the Mechanical and Consulting engineers as may be seen by reference to the Rules and Requirements recommended by them. Nevertheless, they wished to make doubly sure of safety in use of even the Standard Cyphers, hence saw fit to require several minor changes in the location and insulator of the heater, and to require the adoption of a method of fire proofing the heater end of the Standard Cypher in such a manner as would accomplish the following results:

- No. 1.** So that fire from the oil flame (or lamp) "cannot communicate to the incubator case."
- No. 2.** So that Oil cannot drip from the lamp, nor fire communicate therefrom to the floor of the room in which the incubator is operated.
- No. 3.** So that the lamp cannot "be filled without removal from the incubator lamp or support."
- No. 4.** So that the lamp cannot "be accidentally jarred or dislodged" from the support.
- No. 5.** So that the lamp "will at all times be held in proper position and alignment" with the heat flue to heater.
- No. 6.** So that the lamp can be readily "removed and replaced by the operator without spilling the oil."



No. 2. Standard Cyphers Incubator.
244-egg capacity:

Price \$33; fire-proofed, non-moisture, self-regulating and covered by manufacturers' guaranty of "satisfaction or your money back."

Price List of Incubators.

Genuine Standard Cyphers, Fire-Proofed and Insurable.

No. 0— 70 Hen Eggs, 56 Duck Eggs.....	\$16.00
No. 1— 144 Hen Eggs, 112 Duck Eggs.....	23.00
No. 2— 244 Hen Eggs, 200 Duck Eggs.....	33.00
No. 3— 390 Hen Eggs, 300 Duck Eggs.....	39.00

LOOK FOR INSPECTED LABELS.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Our Own Remedies.



Don't
Worry!
Huth
Will Cure
Me

All guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Roup Remedy.	25c	50c	Postpaid
Cholera Remedy.	25c	50c	Postpaid
Gape Remedy.		50c	Postpaid 60c
Chickenpox Remedy.		50c	Postpaid 55c
Limber Neck Remedy.		50c	Postpaid 55c
Scaly Leg Remedy.		25c	Postpaid 30c
White Diarrhoea Remedy.		50c	Postpaid
Head Lice Remedy.		25c	Postpaid
Lice Powder.		25c	Postpaid 40c
Lice Liquid.		35c	Express Paid 60c
Laying Tonic.	25c		Postpaid 40c
Laying Tonic.		50c	Postpaid 55c
Noxicide.		35c	Express Paid 60c
Stock Tonic.	25c		Postpaid 40c
Stock Tonic.		50c	Postpaid 65c
Fly Knocker.		35c	Express Paid 60c

Healthy Chicks and Hens.

Keep your chicks and hens healthy and full of vigor by giving them the right kind of food

Barteldes' Sunflower Chick Feed and Barteldes' Sunflower Hen Feed.

Here are absolutely the best feeds we know how to make. Made up of all ingredients mixed in the proportion to give the best results. These were made for quality and not to sell at a certain price. Try a bag and you will not be disappointed.

SEE PINK LIST FOR PRICES.

(All registered with the Kansas Agricultural College.)

Fine Ground Blood Meal. A highly concentrated and natural food for hens, containing 87 per cent protein. Makes the plumage bright and glossy, and is particularly beneficial during the moulting season. Should never be fed without mixing with other food in proportion of 1 to 15 parts of meal or shorts.

Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. \$4.00

Coarse Poultry Bone. Consists of ground beef bone thoroughly dried and free from grease. It is more economical and better in every way than raw beef bone. Rich in bone phosphate of lime, which is necessary for making egg shells, and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in a clean dry place easily accessible to the chickens at all times.

Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 40c; 100 lbs. \$3.50

Fine Poultry Bone. Is the same as the coarse, but ground finer for the small chickens, and is a great frame builder. It can be mixed with the mash in limited quantities.

Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 40c; 100 lbs. \$3.50

Coarse Meat Meal. Made from cooked beef scraps, thoroughly dried and ground. Is especially useful for fattening poultry for the market. It is better and more economical than fresh beef scraps, because it is concentrated and free from moisture. A great flesh producer.

Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 40c; 100 lbs. \$3.50

Genuine Crushed Oyster Shells. Not clam shells, like some dealers offer.

Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. \$1.00

Mica Crystal Grit. Best for both old and young chickens.

Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. \$1.35

Pearl Poultry Shell.

Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. 1.00

Cryscos-Co., Grit and Shell Producer. (Fine and coarse.) Price, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. \$1.00

Charcoal. (Fine or coarse.) 1 lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.50

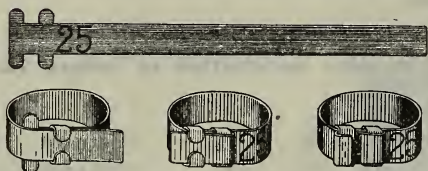
Oil Cake Meal.

Unequaled for feeding purposes. Especially valuable to farmers. Best and most economical food for cattle. Greatest flesh former and milk producer known. Keeps stock in excellent condition and improves value of land. It is a great food. For milk-producing should be fed in equal parts of oil meal to either bran or shorts. Should be mixed and soaked twelve hours before feeding. At night and morning feeding, corn meal should be used with the oil meal when butter is the object. Thin when feeding at dinner, with cold water. Feed cattle and hogs three to four quarts per day; calves one to two quarts; horses two to three quarts.

Present prices, see Pink List



Perfection Adjustable Double Lock Leg Band



Patent Pending.

This Leg Band, when properly folded, forms a double lock that is positive in its grip and impossible to lose off.

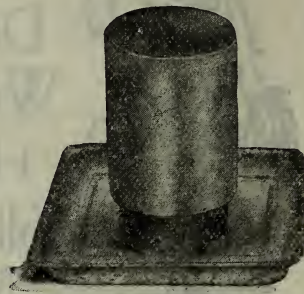
It is made of aluminum, is adjustable and will fit all classes of fowl.

Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 60c; 250 for \$1.35.

Safety Chicken Fount

This fount can be used for both feed and water. It is designed especially for small chicks and has an opening too small to allow them to fall into the water and drown. It gives out water or feed only as needed and is the most convenient fount on the market. We furnish only the galvanized pan as any Mason Fruit Jar will fit it.

Price 25c; if by mail 30c each.



Bird Seed.

If to be sent by mail, add 8 cents for postage. Our best mixed Bird Seed is put up according to the best formula for the health of birds, from the cleanest and choicest seeds. Special prices on larger lots.

Mixed Bird Seed, per lb. 10c; Canary Seed, per lb. 10c; Hemp Seed, per lb. 10c; Poppy Seed, per lb. 25c; Rape Seed, per lb. 10c Cuttlefish bone, per oz. 10c; per lb. 60c.

Porcelain Nest Eggs.

THE "Opal" brand are the best. They are clean cut and uniform. Worth double the common ones. With these there is no danger of getting bad eggs mixed up with the fresh ones, nor of the hens acquiring the habit of egg eating.

3 for 10c; 6 for 15c; 12 for 30c; if wanted by mail 40c per dozen

We can supply in gross lots at special prices.

FERTILIZERS.

THE COMPLETE FERTILIZER.

Is guaranteed to be uniform in composition, rich in ammonia and soluble phosphoric acid. It is a fine powder easily mixed with the soil. It may be composted, sown by hand or sown by the drill or broadcast plaster sower.

It is the best fertilizer for lawns, and will make an old and exhausted one look fresh and green.

Price of 10 lb. sacks 40c; 20 lb. sacks 60c; 100 lb. sacks \$2.00; 200 lb. sacks \$3.50

FINE GROUND BEEF BONE.

Fine ground beef bone is a product which the glue and grease have been extracted. It contains somewhat over 3 per cent of ammonia and 50 per cent bone phosphate of lime, in which 12½ per cent of valuable phosphoric acid.

Price of 10 lb. sacks 40c; 20 lb. sacks 60c; 100 lb. sacks \$2.00; 200 lb. sacks \$3.50

Pulverized Sheep Manure.

The greatest objection to using manure on lawns is the fact that it always contains a good many weed seeds. Also it spoils the looks of the lawn for some time. Pulverized Sheep Manure has been treated with intense heat and the germination of all weed seeds in it has been killed. It being in powder form is easy to apply and is not at all unsightly.

Price per 100 lbs. \$1.30

Nitrate of Soda

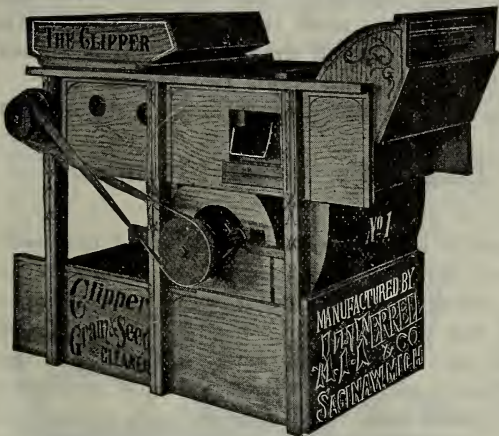
Is used for the nitrogen it contains and when quick action is wanted in the garden. It creates rapid growth, is odorless, very quickly and entirely soluble. It should be applied only when the plants are above the ground.

10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.85; 100 lbs. \$5.50

The Clipper Grain and Seed Cleaner is Good Enough for Us

We use Clipper Mills in all our warehouses. We needed some new mills last summer and put in four big Clippers. Our work is very particular and our seeds must be cleaned to perfection. You perhaps have seen some of our famous Sunflower grades and admired the purity and cleanliness of this seed. It was cleaned on Clipper Mills.

If the Clipper is good enough for us it ought to be good enough for you.



No. 1

The Improved No. 1 Hand Grain and Seed Mill is the most complete grain and seed cleaner ever invented. It cleans wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans, clover, timothy, flax, millet, mustard, cabbage, turnip, radish, and all other kinds of grain and seed grown in the United States with once through, without waste, and leaves no tailing over to clean. It will separate plantain from the medium clover seed, as well as any mill we have ever used in our plant. It has zinc sieves, vertical blast, and is the most practical farm mill. The capacity of this mill is large enough for a farmer, and when it comes to cleaning all kinds of grain seeds this little dandy always takes a front seat. Seven out of eight sieves used in this mill are made of perforated zinc, the best sieve in the world, and the fact is it is the best farm mill on the face of the earth. Weight 150 pounds.

Price, \$25.00

Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders have won for themselves first place among all kinds of grass seeders. They have demonstrated that they are the most accurate and economical machines for sowing Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, and other small seeds broadcast. They run easily and sow evenly in windy weather. The quantity of seed sown is accurately governed by the wheel, which moves correspondingly slow or fast as the machine is run over the ground. This new seeder is constructed on up-to-date principles. It has a strong steel wheel thirty-two inches in diameter with an inch-and-a-quarter by one-quarter-inch tire, is operated by a device that engages the wheel close to the hub, having a working correspondingly easy. It is instantly thrown out of gear, and amount of seed sown is quickly governed by changing the pin in the index plate as thereon indicated. This seeder does not injure or bunch the seed, but evenly distributes it the full length of the hopper. We realize that we have competition in other kinds of seeders and wish to call your attention to this one point:

Please note that the wheelbarrow seeders offered for less money have wooden wheels. You know how long these wooden wheels will last in comparison with the steel wheels of the Royal.

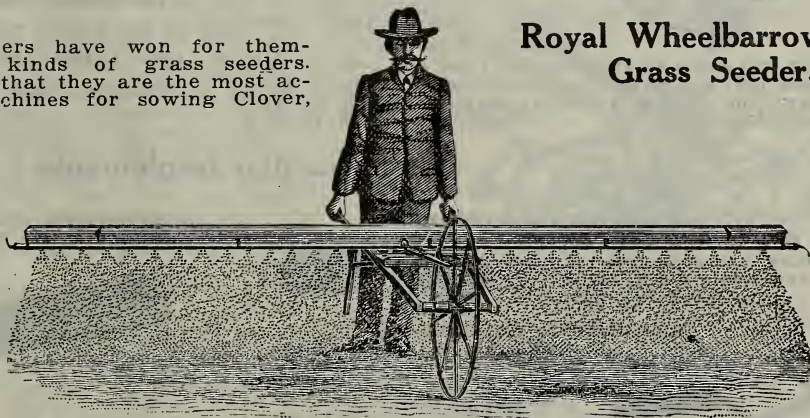
No. 11. Single Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seeds like clover, timothy and alfalfa, with hopper 12 feet long.

No. 12. Double Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seed like clover, timothy, alfalfa, and also chaff seeds like red top, orchard grass and clean blue grass, with hopper 14 feet long.

Weight of seeder complete, 40 to 50 pounds.

Price, \$9.00 each

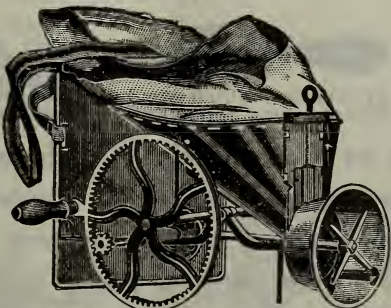
Royal Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder.



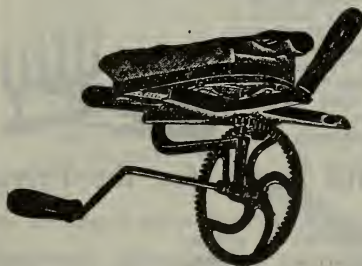
Cahoon's Patent Hand Seed Sower.

For sowing alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass, seeds, etc. The best machine of the kind in the market. The grain is held in a tight sheet iron hopper, surrounded by a bag that will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance.

Price, \$3.50



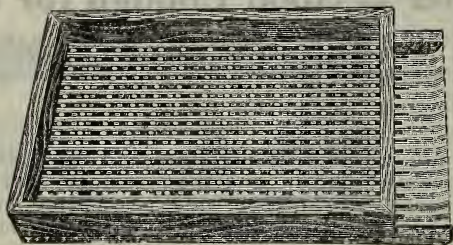
Premier Broadcast Seed Sower.



The frame of this machine which carries all the bearing parts, is made of one piece of metal, thus assuring perfect and permanent alignment. This feature makes the Premier the easiest running machine on the market, and prevents it from getting out of order. The seed is fed to the fan wheel through an adjustable slide, in such a manner as to insure an even distribution.

The slides can be closed instantly. The grain bag is supported by a strap thrown across the shoulders. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc.

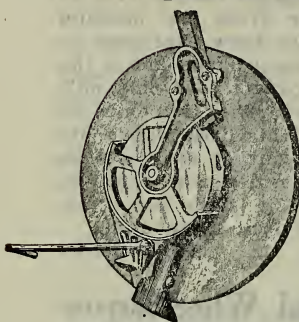
Price, \$1.50



PERFECTION CORN GRADER

THE EUREKA SEED DRILL.

For Kitchen Garden
and Hot Bed.



This little handy garden drill is designed only for small plots of ground, hot beds, etc., and of course is not expected to be used for extensive planting like the large drills. It fills its place very well, and we feel confident our customers will not be disappointed in placing orders for this valuable little drill. You can get close to the sides of your hot beds with this drill and save the annoyance of filling in by hand the ends of the rows as occurs with other machines.

Price \$1.00

Perfection Corn Grader.

Here is a small hand corn grader that will grade your seed corn in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. This grader is for the farmer and will more than pay for itself in a season. The double grader gets three grades and the single grader gets two grades.

Price Double Grader \$1.50; Single Grader \$1.00

Haglund's Handy Hanger.

Here is a new device just patented that will make a hanging basket out of an ordinary flower pot, and not only this, it will also hold the saucer with the pot, so that there is no dripping of water and soiling of carpets and rugs when the plants are watered. This is the only device on the market that holds both pot and saucer. It holds the pot steady, level and cannot be shaken out by the wind. The hanger is cheap, efficient, and lasts a life-time.

In ordering please state size of pot to be used.

Price 25c each postpaid

Small Garden Implements

LANG'S HAND WEEDER.

One of the best of this class, allowing use of the hand while working.

Each 25c, postpaid



HAZELTINE WEEDER.

One of the best, solid steel, good size and durable; in very general use over the country.

Each 25c; postpaid 30c



EXCELSIOR WEEDER.

A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. This is one of the most useful tools in working the garden. No one should be without it.

Each 25c; postpaid 35c.



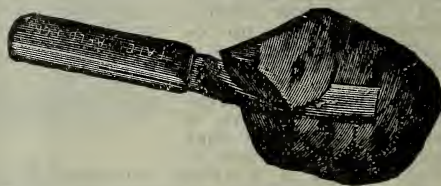
COMBINATION WEEDER.

Combining as it does both the rake and hoe, it is the most serviceable, desirable and perfect weeder on the market. Allows weeding close to the plants, and is offered at about the same price as the other weeders.

Each 30c; postpaid 35c



HUMPHREY'S CONCAVE POTATO KNIFE.



With the Concave Potato Knife, seed potatoes can be cut better, and \$2 to \$3 an acre saved in seed and time by its use. Our illustration shows how the eyes are cut with the knife, making a compact piece with the center surrounded by the greatest amount of tuber. If the same eye has been cut by a straight knife, the piece would be thin, flat and broad and liable to dry up and decay before germination. A circular is being put in each box with the knife.

Price postpaid 30c

STEEL TROWEL.



It is of one solid piece of steel and will outwear several of the ordinary sort. It is an article for which we have had many inquiries, filling a long felt want.

Price 30c; postpaid 40c

Useful Books for the Private or Commercial Gardener.

We carry in stock the following books on gardening, etc., which we will furnish postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

Practical Suggestions on Vegetable Culture. Price 25c

Coburn's Book on Alfalfa. By F. D. Coburn. Price 50c

Coburn's Large Book on Alfalfa. Price \$2.00

How to Grow Mushrooms. Price 10c

Helpful Hints to Broom Corn Growers. 10c

Broom Corn and Brooms. 25c

Sweet Peas, Up-to-Date. 10c

Celery for Profit. Illustrated. By Grenier. Price 50c

How to Grow Asparagus. By Hexamer. Price 50c

Lupton's How to Grow Cabbage and Cauliflower for Profit. Price 30c

New Rhubarb Culture. Price 50c

Onion Culture. Price 50c

Onions for Profit. Price 25c

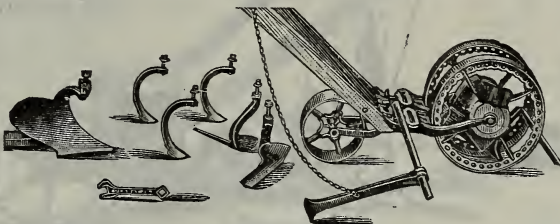
Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

We show in the following pages cuts of the best known machines of the Celebrated Planet, Jr., line.

The great machines that have become the world's standard. Guaranteed to be better made, better finished, stronger and capable of doing harder work and better work, with less labor to the operator, than any others on the market. Examine any one of them anywhere to be convinced of these facts.

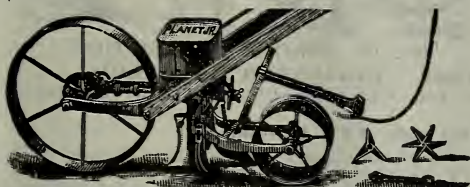
No. 1. COMBINED DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

This has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is the same as No. 2 Drill Seeder, but is smaller, holding three pints. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by removing two bolts, when hoes, etc., can be attached. It is an excellent seed sower, a first class double or single wheel hoe, and excellent furrower, an admirable wheel cultivator, and a rapid and efficient garden plow. Weight 44 pounds. Price with tools as shown. \$9.50; with pair rakes, \$10.00.



No. 3. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

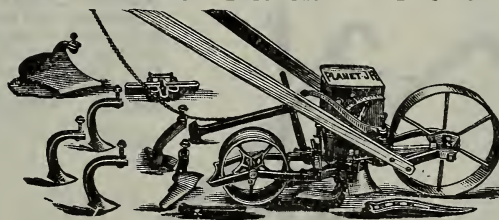
It sows evenly in drills, and also drops in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It is thrown out of gear instantly by moving a convenient lever; or the flow of seed is stopped by pushing down the rod. No time is lost, no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seed in the exact thickness desired. It covers and rolls down light or heavy, and marks the next row clearly. Holds three quarts. Weight 43 pounds Price, \$10.50



No. 4. IMPROVED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

This admirable tool combined in a single convenient implement a grand hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder is like No. 3, sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills in five different distances. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crop. Price with tools as shown, weight 53 lbs., \$11.00; with rakes \$12.00; as a drill only, \$9.00.

WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

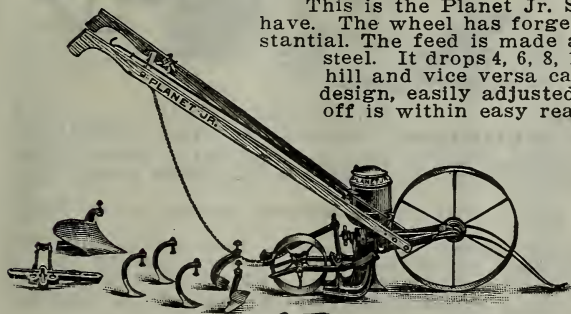


No. 6. PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

This is the Planet Jr. Seeder and is made as perfect as it is possible to have. The wheel has forged steel spokes, is 16½ inches high, and is most substantial. The feed is made accurate, and the hill dropping device is made of steel. It drops 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart and the change from drill to hill and vice versa can be made in a few seconds. The index is a new design, easily adjusted by means of an accurate thumb screw. The cut-off is within easy reach of the thumb and fore finger of the right hand.

The opening plow is narrower than other drills and the covers have sufficient opportunity to swing to adjust themselves to all inequalities of the ground. The roller is wide and hollow faced and has a scraper on its rear to return at once to their proper place, the seeds and wet soil adhering to it. The handles adjust to a man or boy's height. Weight packed, 64 pounds.

Price for the Machine complete, \$13.50

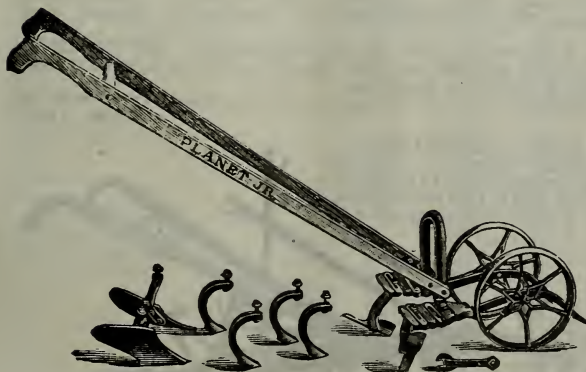


No. 6. PLANET JR.

No. 12. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

The number of different kinds of work done by this one tool is marvelous, and all are done in the most perfect manner. The teeth are changed with the greatest ease and quickness, without taking the nuts from the standards. The wheels may be set at four different distances apart; the frame at three heights. The handles are adjustable in height to suit man or boy. For rapid and perfect work, it's the money-making tool a farmer can own. Weight 32 pounds. Price with tools as shown, \$7.00.

No. 13. This tool is the No. 12 with pair six-inch Schuffle Hoes only, these being the most useful form of low priced Cultivator. Price \$4.75



No. 12. PLANET JR.



No. 37. PLANET JR.

No. 38. PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL DISC HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. Price complete as in cut, \$7.00. Packed, weight 29 pounds. 1 set discs, 1 pair three-pronged cultivator teeth, 1 plow, 1 leaf lifter.

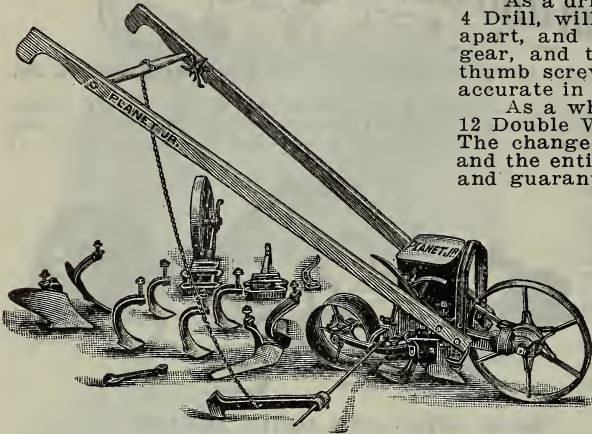
No. 25. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, PLOW, ETC.

As a drill it is almost identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 4 Drill, will sow in hills and drills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and the same automatic device for throwing out of gear, and the new combined cut-off and seed index with thumb screw adjustment. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of seeds, either in hills or drills.

As a wheel hoe, it is identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from Drill to Wheel Hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee to be satisfactory. Weight 58 lbs.

Price as shown in cut with all parts, \$13.50

No. 18. This tool has the same frame and handles as No. 16, but has one pair of 6 inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. All the others can be added as needed.....Price \$3.50



No. 25. COMBINED DRILL AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

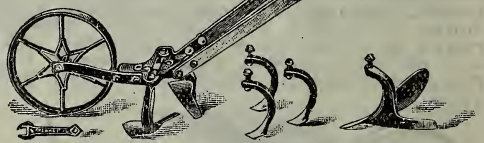
No. 14. PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price with attachment \$8.00; packed, weight 38 lbs.; one set disc hoes, one pair 3-prong cultivator teeth, one pair plows, one pair leaf-lifters.

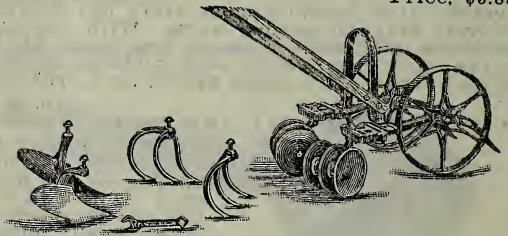
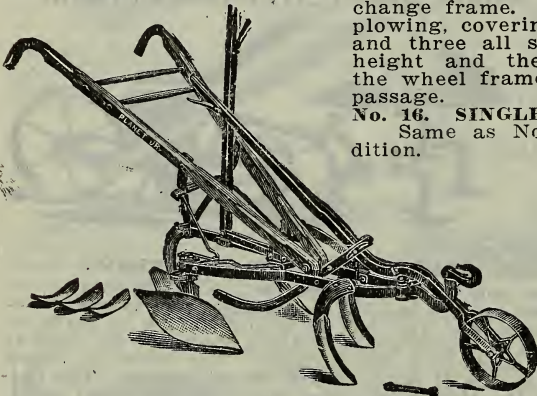
No. 17. SINGLE WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

This latest and best single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of a new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel with broad face, is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering and late cultivation, a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all steel patent cultivator teeth, the frame changes in height and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the wheel frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage.

No. 16. SINGLE WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.
Same as No. 17, but has two rakes and a leaf lifter in addition.
Price, \$5.00
Price, \$5.85



No. 16. SINGLE WHEEL HOE



PLANET JR. No. 8 HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

No. 14. PLANET JR.

THE "PLANET JR." No. 8 HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR. Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

The Frame is longer than usual and about one and a half inches higher, making a tool that will not clog easily.

The Standards are formed up hollow with round throats of stiff steel, they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions and they clasp the frames and strengthen it.

The Depth is under perfect control by means of a new lever wheel and the new patented depth regulator which is moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadying the machine and relieving the operator.

The Expander. This is an entirely new pattern, superior to all other forms, exceedingly strong, simple, accurate and positive in all positions.

Handles and Braces. These are also new and the most effective and stiffest combination known, at once making the tool rigid, yet allowing every adjustment of handles in height and sidewise.

The Reversible Side Hoes. Patented, are an important part of the implement. As shown in the cut, they act as plows and hillers, but when turned end for end the tool becomes a genuine hoe, working so closely that an immense amount of hard labor is avoided.

Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the farmer who knows the best is cheapest.
Price, \$9.00

"PLANET JR." TWELVE TOOTH HARROW AND CULTIVATOR.

This tool has rapidly grown into favor with farmers, market gardeners and strawberry growers. It has a high frame and the chisel sharp teeth can cut an inch wide each. It may be set with teeth trailing. The foot level pulverizer is a capital addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or set for planting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion in contracts to 12 inches, and may be further reduced in width, by taking off the outside teeth it expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing dirt upon the plants and the smooth, round-throated teeth turn strawberry runner without injuring them.

Price complete, as illustrated, weight 74 lbs. \$9.00

Same without the pulverizer attachment. 7.40

Same without both wheel and pulverizer attachment. plain. 6.20



USEFUL TABLES.

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills.

Pole Beans.	1	qt.	to	50
Corn.	1	qt.	to	200
Cucumbers.	1	oz.	to	50
Watermelons.	1	oz.	to	30
Muskmelons.	1	oz.	to	60
Pumpkins.	1	oz.	to	20
Squash.	1	oz.	to	30
Okra.	1	oz.	to	100

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill.

		Feet of Drill
Asparagus.	1	oz. 50
Beet.	1	oz. 60
Beans—Dwarf.	1	lb. 70
Carrot.	1	oz. 150
Endive.	1	oz. 100
Okra.	1	oz. 40
Onions.	1	oz. 50
Onion Sets.	1	lb. 20
Parsley.	1	oz. 125
Parsnips.	1	oz. 150
Peas.	1	lb. 60
Radishes.	1	oz. 100
Salsify.	1	oz. 60
Spinach.	1	oz. 100
Turnip.	1	oz. 150

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre of Given Distance.

Dist. apart	No. Trees	Dist. apart	No. Trees
1 foot.	43,500	9 feet.	537
1½ feet.	19,300	12 feet.	302
2 feet.	10,890	15 feet.	193
2½ feet.	9,960	18 feet.	134
3 feet.	4,840	21 feet.	98
4 feet.	2,632	24 feet.	75
5 feet.	1,740	27 feet.	59
6 feet.	1,210	38 feet.	40

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants.

Asparagus.	1	oz.	300
Cabbage.	1	oz.	2,000
Cauliflower.	1	oz.	2,000
Celery.	1	oz.	2,500
Leek.	1	oz.	1,500
Endive.	1	oz.	3,000
Egg Plant.	1	oz.	1,000
Lettuce.	1	oz.	3,000
Pepper.	1	oz.	1,000
Tomato.	1	oz.	1,300
Thyme.	1	oz.	4,000
Sage.	1	oz.	1,000
Savory.	1	oz.	2,000
Marjoram.	1	oz.	1,500
Rhubarb.	1	oz.	1,500

Weights Per Bushel and Amounts of Seed Sown to the Acre.

	Lbs. per bu.	Am. Lbs. to Acre.
Alfalfa Clover.	60	20 to 30
White Clover.	60	6 to 8
Red Clover.	60	12 to 15
Alsike Clover.	60	6 to 8
Timothy.	45	10 to 15
Blue Grass.	14	30 to 40
Mixed Grasses.	14	30 to 40
English Rye Grass.	20	15 to 25
Oats.	32	32 to 64
Barley.	48	60 to 90
Corn.	56	8 to 12
Orchard Grass.	14	20 to 30
Hungarian.	50	25 to 35
Common Millet.	50	25 to 40
German Millet.	50	25 to 40
Hemp.	44	35 to 55
Flax.	56	30 to 40
Buckwheat.	50	25 to 50
Rye.	56	60 to 90
Wheat.	60	60 to 90
Sugar Cane for Fodder.	50	50 to 100
Peas, Field.	60	90 to 120
Top Onion Sets.	28	250 to 300

In Drills.

	No. Lbs. to Acre.
Dwarf Beans.	75 to 90
Early Peas.	65 to 85
Marrowfat Peas.	60 to 80
Beets.	6 to 8
Mangel Wurzel.	4 to 6
Carrots.	2 to 3
Onions.	4 to 5
Onions for sets.	20 to 30
Onion Sets.	300 to 350
Parsnips.	4 to 5
Radishes.	5 to 8
Rutabagas.	1 to 1½
Spinach.	8 to 10
Salsify.	10 to 12

Number of Tree Seeds to One Pound.

	About
American White Ash.	10,000
Apple.	12,000
Arbor Vitae American.	300,000
Austrian Pine.	25,000
Alanthus.	20,000
Balsam Fir.	80,000
Black Cherry.	4,000
Black or Yellow Locust.	30,000
Box Elder.	15,000
Catalpa Speciosa.	20,000
Catalpa Teas Japan.	70,000
Cherry Pine.	1,000
European Elm.	50,000
European Linden.	5,000
Gum, Eucalyptus.	20,000
Hemlock Spruce.	100,000
Hickory Nuts.	50
Honey Locust.	2,500
Mammoth Maple.	7,000
Mulberry, all kinds.	200,000
Norway Spruce.	70,000
Osage Orange.	10,000
Paw Paw.	400
Peach.	200
Pear and Quince.	15,000
Red Cedar.	8,000
Soft Maple.	2,000
Sugar Maple.	7,000
Sweet Chestnut.	100
Sycamore Maple.	6,000
Walnut.	25

Table to Assist Farmers and Gardeners in Making Accurate Estimate of the Amount of Land in Different Fields Under Cultivation.

10 rods x 16 rods equal.	1 acre
8 rods x 20 rods equal.	1 acre
5 rods x 32 rods equal.	1 acre
4 rods x 40 rods equal.	1 acre
5 yards x 968 yards equal.	1 acre
10 yards x 484 yards equal.	1 acre
40 yards x 121 yards equal.	1 acre
209 feet x 209 feet equal.	1 acre
200 feet x 108.9 feet equal.	½ acre
100 feet x 145.2 feet equal.	1-3 acre
100 feet x 108.9 feet equal.	¼ acre

Weight of Manure and Fertilizers to Apply to Different Crops per Acre.

Potatoes.	Stable 15 to 30 tons
Mangel Wurzel.	Stable 20 to 30 tons
Carrots.	Stable 12 to 20 tons
Beans.	Stable 12 to 20 tons
Onions.	Stable 25 to 40 tons
Nitrate of Soda and Potash.	250 lbs.
Salt.	250 to 500 lbs.
Soot.	1,000 to 1,500 lbs.
Concentrated Fertilizers for garden or field cultures.	500 to 800 lbs.

Maturity Table.

Beans, table use.	40 to 50 days
Beets, table use.	50 to 70 days
Cabbages, early for cutting.	70 to 80 days
Cabbages, late for cutting.	100 to 120 days
Carrots, table use.	60 to 70 days
Celery, table use.	120 to 140 days
Sweet Corn, table use.	65 to 80 days
Cucumbers, table use.	45 to 60 days
Lettuce, table use.	40 to 50 days
Melons, table use.	65 to 120 days
Onions for Storage.	80 to 120 days
Peas, table use.	50 to 70 days
Radishes, table use.	25 to 45 days
Tomatoes, table use.	90 to 100 days
Turnips for Storage.	65 to 90 days

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Chrysanthemum	54-55						
Seeds.	54-55						



50c. Collection

15 Full Sized Packets. 85c worth of First Class Tested Seeds sent post-paid for only 50c

This collection is made up especially for the back yard or kitchen garden. We have selected the best varieties and a nice lot of vegetables can be raised from these seeds. This is a bargain that you should not overlook. The packets are full size and the seeds fresh and first class.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Barteldes Glass Radish | 6 Gradus Pea | 11 Golden Bantam Sweet Corn |
| 2 Davis Perfect Cucumber | 7 Burrell's Gem Muskmelon | 12 Full Measure Bean |
| 3 New Model Beet | 8 Hubbard Squash | 13 Fancy Mixed Nasturtium |
| 4 Crimson Giant Radish | 9 Barteldes Denver Market Lettuce | 14 Sunflower Mixture Sweet Peas |
| 5 Southport Red Globe Onion | 10 Kansas Standard Tomato | 15 Sunflower |

This collection is put up in advance and we can make no changes in it. No premium is allowed on this collection as it is a premium in itself.

